

# THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

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Photograph by Ledger Photo Service, Philadelphia

#### AN ARTIST AND HER PRIZE "LIBERTY LOAN" POSTER

American women have already played a great part in the new activities made necessary by the war. Among those who have helped to make the "Liberty Loan" a success, not the least is Miss Eugenie De Land, who was awarded a Government prize for designing the popular poster that our photograph shows on her easel. We reproduce other posters on page 470.



# THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

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No. 5

## THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD

*"Frightfulness"  
"Tempta to  
"Reprisals"* War is so terrible a business that it obscures the ordinary landmarks of conduct. Perhaps the greatest penalty visited upon those who enter upon aggressive and wicked warfare is the social wreckage that comes from the abandonment of all the standards of private as well as of public morality. Even those nations that are forced by aggression into wars of defense, or into wars for the vindication of righteous principles, must always find it more or less difficult to keep their own right-mindedness, and to emerge without impairment of their standards of general and of personal conduct. And this ought to be considered seriously whenever the question of "reprisals" comes up—a question that never fails to arise in any war between nations. For example, it was reported last month that the British Government, yielding at last to a virtually overwhelming clamor from the newspapers and the people, had decided to make murderous air raids upon the unhappy women and children of communities in Germany that have no military character. Air raids from Germany upon the British coasts and upon the vast metropolis of London, which spreads out over many hundreds of square miles, were incessant during the moonlight nights at the end of September and beginning of October. Some scores of civilians were killed and several hundred were wounded, while no direct military purpose was served.

*Germany's  
Descent to  
Crime*

In their earlier air raids, while the United States was still a neutral and while Germany was still trying to justify herself in the opinion of the non-belligerent world, there was a claim that the raids had a military purpose and were directed against naval stations, fortified places, munition works, and the like. But for some time past all such pretenses

have been abandoned. The dropping of explosives from German aircraft is nothing but a phase of the deliberate resort to terrorism of all kinds. So far has Germany gone in its insane departure from the accepted rules that restrict the methods of warfare, that no restraints are left. The employment of poisonous gases on the fighting fronts, diabolical as it seemed when first entered upon in the fighting against the British troops more than two years ago, was but a foreshadowing of worse things that have followed. If still deadlier chemical bombs could be dropped upon London, with the result of wholesale destruction of life, there are no scruples at Berlin that stand in the way. The German doctrine of reprisals advocates the slaughter of non-combatants in undefended places, by the use of the most drastic means that can be found. Such doctrines and practices would justify the poisoning of water supplies and the introduction of Asiatic cholera germs.



"WHAT MORE CAN I INVENT, YOUR MAJESTY?"  
From the *Globe* (New York)



"ONWARD WITH GOD!"

From the *Commercial-Appeal* (Memphis)

England's  
Decision

It is argued in England that the only way to meet these German air raids successfully is to make similar raids upon Germany and to kill more non-combatants than the Germans have been able to kill in England. It seems that the War Cabinet has not been able to resist any longer the clamor of the popular press, and the gibes of the cartoonists; and Mr. Lloyd George last month informed the English public that the policy of retaliation had now been decided upon, and would merely await the moment when England's superiority in aviation could provide aircraft in addition to the needs of the battlefield and the requirements of home defense. It is to be hoped, however, that wiser counsels may yet prevail. With the help of the United States, the Allies will in the near future have more battle planes and more trained aviators than Germany. At the earliest possible moment there should, indeed, be incessant raids upon German military communications, upon fortified places, munition works, shipyards, submarine bases, and everything contributing to Germany's war strength. It is not likely that Germany will be able to continue her air attacks upon England after the new aviation program of the Allies is a little further developed. To oppose the German crimes with counter-crimes would not be in accordance with the spirit of the American army or the American people; nor is the perpetration of

cruel atrocities in real keeping with the methods and policies of England, France, and Italy.

Let Germany  
Monopolize  
Terrorism

It is true that the German methods have aroused intense anger, and the provocation to strike back by any means is obvious. The German treatment of women and children in Belgium and northern France stands out as one of the greatest obstacles to future peace. The air raids on England have been even more stupid than wicked, because Germany beyond question is planning for a resumption of her foreign trade on an immense scale after the war is over, and evidently fails to perceive that her criminal methods—far more than her deeds in recognized warfare—will stand in the way of her future prosperity in so far as the goodwill of her neighbors is concerned. It should be the determination of the Allies to smite German military power, while abstaining in so far as possible from resort to any of those methods of cruelty and terrorism that have so deeply disgraced the German name. Since the German Government is so identified with these bad methods, let them remain a German monopoly. To retaliate would make matters worse, even at present.



A PLACE IN THE MOON

HANS: "How beautiful a moon, my love, for showing up England to our gallant airmen!"

GETCHEN: "Yes, dearest, but may it not show up the Fatherland to the brutal enemy one of these nights?"

From *Punch* (London)

### Why Paris Is Not Bombed

*Why Paris  
Is Not  
Bombed*

It is the impression in England that Paris has been relatively immune from German air attacks, by reason of the understanding that the French would immediately retaliate in kind. But this is not a very convincing argument. France has suffered and is still suffering almost incalculable atrocities at the hands of the Germans. A little casual damage in the streets of Paris, from explosives dropped by German aircraft, would be utterly insignificant as compared with the actual obliteration of hundreds of villages, the achieved wreckage of large towns, and the irreparable ruin of priceless monuments like the Rheims Cathedral. Thousands of women and children in the occupied parts of France have been done to death through unspeakable cruelties and crimes. Thus any further energy that the Germans might be able to expend in the form of air attacks is naturally devoted to England. Hatred has had its full opportunity so far as the French are concerned. Bombing Paris would not be worth while.

## England Quite Unscathed

*England Quite Unscathed* But England thus far could be assailed only through the use of U-boats and aircraft. The U-boats have not yet brought England to the point of starvation, although they have sacrificed a good many innocent lives. Nor have the aircraft had any other effect in England except to strengthen the whole nation in its determination to win the war, although in the aggregate several hundred civilians have been killed and some damage to property has been wrought. It would not hasten the progress of the Allies in winning the war



BRITANNIA: "WHO DARES TO TALK OF PEACE WITH  
THIS AT LARGE?"

From *Cassell's Saturday Journal* (London)



**A CLOUD NO BIGGER THAN A MAN'S HAND**  
(America's intention is to prepare as quickly as possible thousands of airplanes to attack Germany)  
HINDENBURG: "Sire! Sire! Even if we resist all other attacks, this arm must crush us!"

From *Punch* (Melbourne)

against Germany if they should adopt German methods of terrorism. There will be ample need, in the waging of legitimate war, for all the aircraft that England, France, Italy and America can produce. In the earlier stages of the war the Germans set great store upon the use of Zeppelins and airplanes as a means to carry fire and destruction into England, and as an aid to the achievement of a victorious peace. Still more was the unrestricted use of submarines against merchant ships relied upon to prostrate England and end the war. It is well to remember that all of Germany's resorts to methods that contravene the agreements of civilized nations have been appalling failures.

### Germany the Real Victim

*Germany  
the Real  
Victim*

They have been worse than failures, for they have reacted upon Germany in the most disastrous manner. The use of the U-boats, like the atrocities in Belgium and northern France, and like the air raids over England, has indeed been successful in inflicting great misery upon innocent people. But it has harmed its perpetrators most of all. If it has prolonged the war, it has also led the whole civilized world to the conviction that Ger-



From the Canadian official photograph service

RUINS OF A BEAUTIFUL STREET IN ARRAS, FRANCE, TYPICAL OF WIDESPREAD GERMAN DEVASTATION IN NORTHERN FRANCE AND BELGIUM

many must at any cost be defeated. It has caused the United States to enter the war and to bring to the aid of the Allies aggregate resources against which German maritime ruthlessness can never prevail. It has aroused the hostility of South America and China, and these countries in many ways can give substantial aid to the enemies of Germany. It has outlawed the German autocrats, and it will bring them to destruction.

*Low  
Morals in  
Diplomacy*

We have within the past few weeks had many fresh disclosures of the perfidious character of German diplomacy. It is conceivable that Germany's delusions as to her destiny might have impelled her to an attempt to dominate the world, believing that the world's best welfare required the authority of the one nobly superior nation of modern times. But the student of history expects to find some redeeming traces of a really noble spirit, when a great race goes forth to conquer because it follows the star of a high destiny. It has taken us several years to find out how ig-

noble and devoid of self-respect and honor has been this latter-day German policy, that has substituted schemes and plots and intrigues for the diplomacy that would befit a high-souled and masterful nation. The Russian Revolution came as the reaction from an intriguing German diplomacy that centered about the Empress and the traitors at the Czar's court. It would be an agreeable relief to find a few bright, clean pages in the recent record of Berlin's diplomatic dealings. Much of the effort of the Japanese commission to this country during recent weeks has been given to an exposure of the plots by which German diplomacy was trying to make trouble between the United States and Japan. We have had recent revelations of vulgarly perfidious diplomatic methods on Germany's part in Mexico, Argentina, and elsewhere. The manner in which Germany has compromised the integrity of Sweden's diplomatic relations, while humiliating to the Swedish people, is to be laid wholly at the door of Germany's unscrupulous official methods. Never in modern times has there been so odious an employment of spies and



secret agents; and we have now a great mass—still accumulating—of evidence to show how the German Foreign Office has subsidized a propaganda to affect American public opinion, while also subsidizing sabotage, incendiarism, and widespread felony.

*Making the New Times as We Go Along*

The new world in which all wise and sensible people hope to live is to be a world in which moral power is substituted for physical force. The most marvelous thing that has happened since 1914 is the rapid evolution of this new world. In a very substantial sense the coming together of the nations for justice is already taking place, and the dream of the international reformers is being realized amidst the clash of arms. It is incumbent upon us, therefore, to keep honor bright and to keep enthusiasm high. We are far from perfect in this country, and life has its sordid and selfish side in every race and nation. But there is such a thing as a declared and accepted standard of public and official conduct, precisely as there are standards in the business and social communities, and in private life; and our public standards to-day are elevated and ethical. The aims of American policy at this time are in accord with justice, while being tempered with generosity.



BRIG.-GEN. GEORGE O. SQUIER

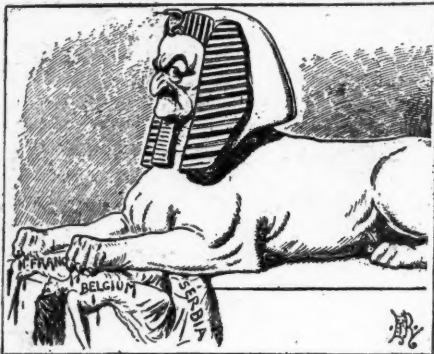
(General Squier, head of the Signal Service, is pre-eminently fitted to lead in the great undertaking of our Government that aims at nothing less than sheer superiority in the military use of aircraft. He is a scientific scholar of the first rank and a representative of the best and highest American aims)



STARTING TO MAKE THE DREAM COME TRUE  
From the Daily News (Dayton)

*Contrasting Standards*

The standards of German public policy, on the other hand, are not those of justice and generosity. The conviction that Germany is pursuing policies and methods dangerous not only to Europe but to the world's civilization, has progressively alienated one country after another. It was not that other European powers were blameless, or had made records wholly free from the stain of greed and aggression. But while these other powers were coming under the restraints of moral power—restraints exercised wholesomely through public opinion at home and abroad—Germany had definitely rejected the principles of justice and had become the chief surviving type of a government whose policy was based upon the unrestricted use of physical force. Not only was Germany's policy based upon military power, but it was seen everywhere that the object of Germany's militarism was not the defense of rights, but the trampling down of whatsoever lay in the path of German ambition. The more clearly the moral issues were defined, and the more



THE SPHINX THAT CLINGS TO ITS VICTIMS, BUT  
DARE NOT SPEAK

(See Dr. Michaelis' speech in the Reichstag—or, rather, what he did not say there)

"I must decline to state our war aims."

From the *Sunday Evening Telegram* (London)

completely the Allies purified their own war aims, the more certain it became not only that Germany would be defeated but that civilization at large would have gained much from the struggle.

Moral  
Forces  
Supreme

Thus while physical forces of colossal magnitude are engaged in prosecuting the war, still greater forces of a moral nature are working in the minds of men and are tending to bring governments and ruling classes into a more complete accord with the true interests of the people at large. It is not always easy to see what is right and what is wrong, for the principles of good and evil are at work everywhere, often under conditions of great confusion. Yet in the main there are clear distinctions not only of theory but of application. It is plain enough that public policies to be safe and permanent must in these times be in tune with sound moral principles. The German leaders are so blind as to reject this idea. Peace is postponed because the German leaders refuse to recognize anything except military force. Their study, for instance, of the problem of Belgium is entirely from the standpoint of military, naval, and economic power. They refuse to admit that there is any Alsace-Lorraine question, because they deny that France and her allies can ever have military force enough to reconquer the provinces.

The  
German  
Parties

A great debate is raging in Germany, in which there are two strong parties and a third that is less strong but will grow. The first of

the two strong disputants is the party led by Tirpitz, the Crown Prince, and others, who declare that through the further use of the submarines and of military effort Germany will be able to retain Belgium, and to give permanence to the Middle Europe idea of complete German dominance from the North Sea to the Persian Gulf. The second disputant is the party that has less confidence in the U-boat and believes that on military grounds Germany should be moderate in her demands and make peace at once. Neither of these parties is affected in the slightest degree by moral considerations, or by a recognition of the essential equality of all races and peoples. Both of these parties are firm believers in the ultimate dominance of Germany. The third party, made up in the main of members of the Social Democracy, has some notion of international right and of the principles that must underlie future peace in Europe. But Germany has been so falsely educated during the past two generations that it will be extremely hard to make the truth prevail. But the German people must in due time see the light.



EASIER SAID THAN DONE

THE PRESIDENT: "Here is the road to democracy and you will find rest and peace when you reach the top."

GERMAN PEOPLE: "But that armed man bars the way, Excellency, and won't let me pass."

THE PRESIDENT: "Well, just throw him on one side." (President Wilson's reply to the Pope's peace manifesto is to the effect that no negotiations can proceed until the German people adopt Democratic institutions and remove their present rulers)

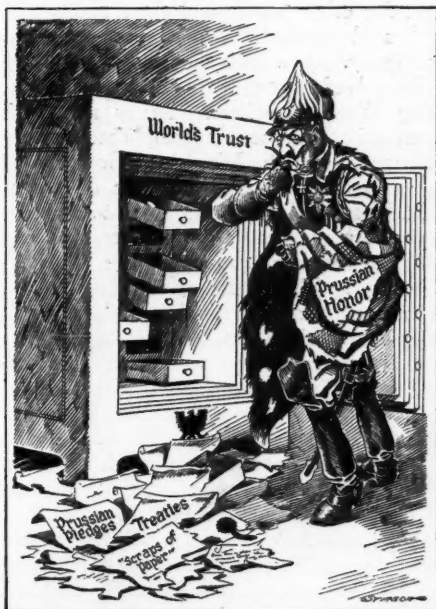
From *The Passing Show* (London)

*Distrusted  
by Her  
Partners*

Meanwhile, Germany's "Mittel-Europa" policies, which look so impressive upon the map and which as a temporary expedient in the present war seem very formidable, must in due time fall to pieces like a rope of sand, because they do not inspire confidence in the various nations and races whose destinies are immediately involved in the scheme. The peoples of Austria-Hungary are seeking escape from the war, and are much more eager to find their way back to an association with the nations of a right-minded world than to be forever under the yoke of the men who make military policy at Potsdam and Berlin, and those who dream of world aggrandizement at Hamburg, Bremen, and Kiel. The people of Bulgaria are historically bound to the English liberals, and are strongly American in their sympathies. They are eager for a just peace and a restored membership in the family of nations. As for the peoples of Turkey, there is no race or element that owes the Germans any affection, and only the leaders are pro-German.

*Turkey  
Will Reject  
Germany*

Germany has condoned, if it has not incited, the massacre of hundreds of thousands of Armenians and the mistreatment of Greeks and other elements of the population of Turkey. There



THE MORAL BANKRUPT  
From the Daily News (Dayton)



EMPEROR WILLIAM: "I NEVER REALIZED THAT LIBERTY WAS SO VERY HIGH. IT WILL BECOME IMPOSSIBLE TO EXTINGUISH THE FLAMES"

From *Le Pele Mele* (Paris)

will be a new Turkey, safe for all its races and peoples, but the leaders in its reconstruction will not be Germans. The best friends of Turks, Armenians, and Greeks are the American educators and missionaries, but there are many others—Englishmen, Frenchmen, Russians, and also some Germans—who are prepared to take part in a friendly and helpful remaking of Turkey. Apart from the Turkish rulers who are in German pay, the Turks themselves would much rather put their future in the hands of England than in the hands of Germany. Thus, even when from the Berlin standpoint the grandiose new empire—dominating everything from Antwerp and Hamburg, across the Balkans and Asia Minor, to the Persian coast—had become a realized military and economic fact, its maintenance was utterly hopeless because there was lacking the moral basis of confidence and good will without which the political association could not survive.

*Building The  
Temple of  
Liberty*

On the part of the Allies and their friends, there has been no unity of action and control that could for a moment compare with the efficient military mastery that welded together, for the purposes of the war, the Central Powers under Prussian dominance. And yet



© International Film Service

## FRANCE'S THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF THE MARNE, ON SEPTEMBER 6

(M. Ribot, then Premier, is reading his address. In the foreground, among his audience, several notable Frenchmen will be recognized. The new Premier, Professor Painlevé, is in the exact center of the picture. Next to him, to the right, is President Poincaré. Toward the left is General Joffre)

the Allies have been creating a vast structure that is now quite certain to survive. It is a structure of friendly association based upon a genuine striving to understand one another, to repress unworthy rivalries, and to pursue courses that would at once develop a moral sentiment in the world and win the approval of that sentiment. After more than three years of heroic effort, France is stronger in her own chastened spirit and the unity of her people than ever before; while she is so established in the admiration and good-will of other nations that her future may be regarded as peaceful and secure. Her losses and sacrifices have been so great that one dares not stop to reckon them up, but the celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of the Marne, on each recurring September 6, will through centuries to come represent the beginning of the greatest era of French history. Mr. Simonds, in his contribution to this number of the REVIEW, shows us how bravely the French have borne the brunt of a war that concerns all mankind.

*John Bull  
at  
His Best*

It has now become the turn of Great Britain to take an increasing part in the struggle, and the best that is in the British national character

has responded with courage and tenacity to the emergency. John Bull will be less arrogant and insular henceforth, and his respect for other people and their rights will be less obscured by the sense of his own superiority. The Irish question seems likely to be solved through the mere process of rising above prejudices. Many social reforms will have been accomplished rapidly under war pressure. Mr. Lloyd George, who was so recently thought to be a dangerous radical of socialistic views, is almost a conservative now because national opinion and actual government practices have advanced so rapidly. The ideals of the English and French people are growingly popular, and all the plans of these nations look to a future in the popular interest and under democratic control. Each day makes this more evident.

*Education in  
England  
and France*

These tendencies are well shown in a sympathetic article contributed to this number of the REVIEW by President Lyman P. Powell, of Hobart College. Dr. Powell returned last month from a period of some weeks spent in studying the educational conditions in England and France. It is true that the temporary disturbances due to the war have interrupted



educational work everywhere in Europe. But in England the most advanced educational plans are now on foot that have ever been seriously considered. It is proposed to rebuild the whole nation on the basis of a really universal and democratic kind of training of the children. Dr. Powell sees the opportunity in the early future for a scheme of international reciprocity in education that will go far beyond any proposals of the pre-war era. It is not merely that these projects have an educational aspect in the technical sense, or that they have a humanitarian appeal in view of human losses that France and Belgium have suffered. The idea of Dr. Powell and others is one that has especial value because popular education for the most part has been narrow and national. It has intensified language barriers and racial prejudices, whereas it ought to be the mission of education to unify the nations on the plane of a common science and of common moral and intellectual aims. All of these generous ideas and programs are worth noting because they have so marked a bearing upon the nature of the peace that it will be possible to make when Germany becomes sane, or is subdued. The growing motive is that of justice, rather than the extension of empires.

*Actual  
American  
Unity*

In the United States—under the stimulus of immense undertakings for which there is a high motive, and through the success of which noble ends may be secured—there has been exhibited to the world a remarkable degree of national unity. Blind acquiescence is not to be desired. Freedom of thought and freedom of speech are essential to any unity worth having. But in emergencies where action on the great scale must follow decision, unity is expressed in the willing efforts of all classes, groups, and elements to work out a successful result along the line of the main thing decided upon. Tested in this way, the unity of the American people is not to be doubted. A vigorous and bold-speaking minority had long demanded that this country should join the Allies and fight. The great majority, while sympathizing with the Allies rather than with Germany, saw the conflict as a European affair, hoping and believing that peace would come without our taking up arms. Conditions, however, after the failure of President Wilson's peace efforts last December, and after the collapse of Russia, had altered the aspects of the great struggle. Germany was winning victories on



SENATOR FLETCHER OF FLORIDA AND PRESIDENT BUTLER OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK

(Last month some thousands of representative men from the Southern States assembled in New York for the annual meeting of the Southern Commercial Congress. The occasion brought out strongly the loyalty of the South and the rapid growth of its industrial and commercial life. Its presiding officer was Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, of Florida. As seen above he was photographed with President Butler on occasion of the visit of the delegates to the University)

land, and had resumed the U-boat campaign in the belief that President Wilson and his supporters of the South and West would not fight. Our newly elected House of Representatives was evenly divided between Republicans and Democrats. President Wilson convened it in extra session on April 2, delivered his war message, and left the decision to Congress and the country. On April 4 the Senate passed the war resolution by a vote of 82 to 6. Two days later the House passed it by a vote of 373 to 50.

*Decision  
and  
Action*

When this decision was made, the time for talking had ceased and the time for acting had begun. Speaking generally of those who had voted against the resolution, there was complete acquiescence as soon as the step had been taken. Congress proceeded at once to authorize a series of war undertakings upon a scale of vast magnitude. So much has happened that it is hard for many of our readers to remember that the war resolution was voted less than seven months ago, and that the

session of Congress which ended by adjournment on October 6 had—within exactly six months after making the war decision—not only appropriated many thousands of millions of dollars for the Government's plans and projects, but had seen many of these plans well on the way towards realization. In voting great sums of money, and in authorizing particular projects, Congress has been so sure of the definite purpose of the country that its votes on numerous occasions have been absolutely unanimous. North and South, East and West, have pulled together.

*Leadership  
and  
Loyalty*

The people of the country, in November, 1916, had voted to make Woodrow Wilson President of the United States for another four years, and commander-in-chief of the armies and navies. The Constitution, and the precedents of more than a century, have taught us exactly what it means to support the Government under the President's lead in a time of war. Good citizens of all political parties, especially those of some degree of trained intelligence, have understood their obligation and have acted and spoken accordingly. It has been a fortunate thing that President Wilson should have expressed the best American sentiment so clearly. It is easier to unite on high ground than on low. Congress authorized the President to lend huge sums of money to our Allies for the purchase of supplies, at exactly the same rate of interest that our Government pays upon its own borrowings. We are constantly lending to the Allies at a lower rate than that which they pay to their own people for what they borrow at home. This is not a quixotic policy, but a typically wise and sensible one.

*Taking  
Practical  
Steps*

Great quantities of copper, steel, clothing, breadstuffs, and material of all kinds were needed by Uncle Sam for his own army and navy purposes. How to regulate prices justly was a difficult problem. Here was room for different views and free discussion. In due time Congress granted ample authority to the Executive, and remarkably efficient measures were devised, in the hands of able and trustworthy men, by means of which it became possible for the Government to unify and control its purchases of coal, iron, copper, wheat, and other things. At once our Government extended to the Allies, in their American purchases, precisely the same bene-

fits of price and of system that it had worked out for our own uses. These decisions having been made, and the system having been installed, it became the plain duty of good citizens to adjust themselves to the arrangements and to help them. Thus we have found all the railroads of the country unified for Government purposes into one system, with the best railroad talent unreservedly at the call of the President. It would be impossible to give effect to so vast a series of industrial and commercial innovations without some injustices and some frictions. But upon the whole the system has been marvelous for its efficiency on the one hand and for its loyal acceptance by the public on the other hand.

*Creating  
Armies and  
Navies*

Germany's U-boat campaign had indicated the need of great naval effort on our part, as well as for the development of merchant shipping. Congress supported every plan brought forward for the preparation of the navy, and granted authority and money without stint for the building of ships and for Government control of all ships sailing the seas under the American flag. The nature and extent of the armies to be raised and trained was a matter that required free discussion, and about which radical differences of opinion were to be expected. But the principle of universal compulsory service in time of war is embodied in the Constitution, and it has been upheld from Washington's time to the present day. That principle is just and democratic. It was expressed in the Draft Law, and this also was enacted with substantial unanimity. The Senate bill was passed by a vote of 81 to 8, on April 28, and on the same day the House bill passed by 397 to 24. These bills were very different in details, but the compromise measure of the conference committee was accepted by both Houses virtually without opposition.

*Duty to  
Uphold  
Law*

Some different kind of army bill might have been much better; but Congress did the best it could, and the resulting measure was accepted by all the leaders of both parties, to be put into effect by the War Department. Ten million young men from 21 to 31 years of age were enrolled, and—in prescribed districts throughout the country—hundreds of carefully selected exemption boards passed upon the individual cases and made selection with anxious care to do justice. The spirit

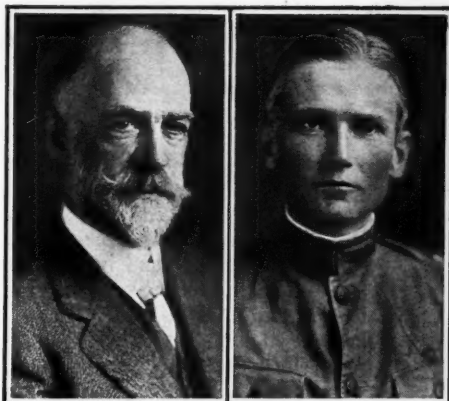
of the country in accepting the scheme and in coöperating for its fulfillment was magnificent. Nothing could have been clearer to well-balanced minds than the duty of supporting the execution of this law. To obstruct in any way the efficient working of such a law in time of war is to be guilty of dangerous misconduct. To express in a proper way the opinion that this or any other legislation might be further improved by amendment is within the range of permissible freedom of speech.

*Raising and  
Spending  
Money*

A study of the war from the standpoint of its use of new inventions led the Government to lay out a special program for the construction of aircraft and the training of aviators on a large scale. This was laid before Congress, and although it called for an initial appropriation of \$640,000,000 the plan as a whole and in detail was authorized by unanimous vote in both houses. When Congress had voted authority to President Wilson to carry on the war through the expenditure of twenty billion dollars or thereabouts, it was incumbent upon the law-making body to find ways to raise the money. With entire unanimity, Congress authorized the raising of the largest Government loans ever undertaken by any nation. It also undertook to obtain by taxation the largest sums ever taken in a single year from the pocketbooks of any people. How to construct a war-tax bill is always and everywhere a question for thorough discussion and for differences of opinion. We are explaining in subsequent paragraphs the main features of a tax bill completed just before Congress adjourned, that will raise two and a half billions and that, in our opinion, is not a skilfully devised or scientific measure. Something, however, had to be passed, and Congress did its best according to its lights and in the lack of expert advice. The decision having been made, the business community will rise to the occasion and help to see that the Treasury gets the money. It will be permissible to try to get better tax laws next year.

*"Enemies  
Within"*

So impressive has been the unity of the country in supporting the Government's war plans that the future historian will see these positive achievements, and the many expressions of national devotion to common ends, and will not make much note of the unfortunate exceptions. There were great numbers of un-



© Harris & Ewing

DR. WILLIAM F. DURAND    PROF. HIRAM BINGHAM

(The country is scarcely aware of the rapidity with which the schools and camps for the training of aviators are growing in numbers and working out methods of instruction. The work on the scientific and technical side is serious and thorough. Among the men directing it are eminent scientific scholars and mechanical engineers, one of whom is Prof. Hiram Bingham of Yale, who has a major's commission in the Signal Corps, and another is Dr. William F. Durand, of Stanford University, California, who is one of the most famous mechanical engineers this country has produced).

naturalized Germans and Austrians in this country at the time of our entering the war, besides millions of American citizens of Teutonic origin, many of whom had sympathized in 1914 with the Germans rather than with the Russians and British. It was to be expected, therefore, that there would be some enemies here who would have to be watched or interned, and who would try to do mischief. Great care is necessary in order to protect our ships and our industries from dynamiters and incendiaries. This situation is simply a phase of war. There is another situation more difficult to deal with, which involves the question of loyalty and disloyalty on the part of our own citizens. The President has been empowered by Congress to use summary means to curb treason and disloyalty and to prevent the giving of aid or comfort to the enemy.

*Seditious  
Conduct.*

On no pretext must there be any interference with the carrying-on of the war business of the Government in any of its phases. The ideals of peace are those that the country itself has espoused in entering upon the war. The horrors and misery of war are keenly understood, and most of all by those who are closest to the facts. The individual citizen—professing to be for peace—should be careful how his words or his attitude may seem to

bring him outside of that necessary loyalty that is the duty of all men and women in a period when action must follow decision. The Government, on its part—when a country has shown itself to be so generously united as Americans have been in their loyalty of conduct this year—can afford to be extremely careful to prevent its zealous agents from bothering innocent persons and trying to find treason where there is none. It would be very dangerous and harmful to interfere with the freedom of speech, the freedom of the press, the right of assembly, and the established processes through which democracies form and express their opinions.

*Censorship  
and  
Publicity*

We have established in this country a military and naval censorship for the avowed purpose of keeping the enemy from knowing things that could be used against our soldiers or our ships at sea. This, of course, must not be developed into any attempt to prevent just as free discussion of the conduct of the war in American journals as exists in England. The Post Office Department has been denying the use of the mails to certain periodicals and newspapers that were considered disloyal, and particularly it has brought the foreign-language papers under surveillance. But Mr. Burleson's decisions are all subject to a review of the courts. These are war times, and the protesting and calumniating journalists must take their chances. But the officials should show intelligence, and respect the freedom of the press. There seems to have been no interference with constitutional guarantees of personal rights and liberties.

*An Official  
News  
Shop*

We are publishing a very interesting article on the way in which Mr. George Creel and his associates of the Public Information Bureau are carrying on their publicity system for the Government at Washington. This service is in control of a committee consisting of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the head of the working bureau, Mr. Creel, who was selected by the President. As the bureau has developed, its purpose is not to restrict the press but to promote the wide distribution of those matters of information that the different branches of the Government desire to disseminate. Mr. Wilhelm's article gives a clear account of the objects and methods of the bureau. Our own opinion of its work is increasingly favorable.

*A Well-  
Behaved  
Press*

It seems to us that the newspapers of the country have shown a very high measure of loyalty and discretion in what they have printed, and that the editors in expressing opinions have, upon the whole, been sensible and patriotic without being subservient or feeling themselves in danger of the kind of official control that exists in a number of the European countries. It is plain enough that American opinion is not going to be indulgent towards any expressions, whether by well-known public men or by unwashed soap-box spouters, that are disloyal in their suggestions. The newspapers and the public, however, seem so ready to deal with all such offenders—even where their remarks are foolish and in bad taste rather than seditious—that we are not able to discern any danger of a kind that requires the services of secret agents and prosecuting attorneys at public meetings. It is possible that some of the I. W. W. leaders have been corrupted by German money. But it is not to be supposed that masses of ordinary men belonging to any labor organization or other society have been intentionally disloyal.

*Neutrals Have  
No Standing  
Left*

When the United States went into the war, and the members of the Pan-American Union one after another recognized Uncle Sam as their own champion and refused to construe against us their obligations of neutrality, there no longer remained such a thing as a neutral world looking on at the war and representing the normal rights of non-combatant nations. China, Japan, India, were associated with the Allies. So were Egypt and the whole of North Africa, as well as South Africa. Apart from Spain, every state in Europe was involved except the three small countries touching Germany—Holland, Switzerland, and Denmark—with the Scandinavian peninsula comprising Sweden and Norway. Spain is doing a profitable business, entirely with the Allies. The other small countries are in hard luck because they are literally "between the devil and the deep sea." Switzerland and Holland can scarcely exist without obtaining supplies from Germany. On the other hand, all of the five are dependent upon obtaining certain supplies from America. The people of the United States have a warm friendship for these small countries. But our War Trade Board, headed by Mr. Vance McCormick, is using its new embargo power to teach them a neces-



sary lesson. This country will not export food or other supplies to any country that is helping directly or indirectly to support Germany in keeping up the war. It is unfortunate that Holland and Scandinavia do not find themselves in position to make common cause with us in a war that is essentially for the protection of small countries.

*Our Ships  
and Their  
Use*

While the War Trade Board is thus using the embargo power to bring economic pressure upon Germany, the Shipping Board, of which Mr. Hurley is chairman, is making remarkable progress in its creation of a Government-controlled merchant marine. All ships flying the American flag have now been ordered into Government service. Every vessel of any size under construction in private yards on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and on the Great Lakes has been commandeered. Contracts have also been let for large numbers of new ships to be built on the Shipping Board's standardized plans. The submarine menace continues to be extremely serious, but the American ships will, we hope, be the means of overcoming it.



© Harris & Ewing, Washington

HON. EDWARD M. HURLEY, OF CHICAGO

(Mr. Hurley, as head of the Shipping Board, is about to find himself the greatest master of ocean transportation the world has ever known. Unified control is meeting a situation that was becoming intolerable)

*Ships and  
Food, or  
Men?*

There has arisen a question of judgment as to the relatively greater need in France of American supplies or American soldiers. There ought to be no doubt on this score. If the war continues, 1919 will be our fighting year, as Mr. Simonds shows (see page 486). We must train officers abroad, but use our ships this winter chiefly for sending supplies. France and Italy have been greatly hampered for lack of the things that we must be sending. Meanwhile, we shall have our hands full. Our business is to furnish supplies and ships, to create and dispatch our force of aviators with their machines, to send surgeons and engineers and various experts. There must be a limit to the despatch of raw regiments to be maintained in training camps abroad, because of the lack of ships.

*Work  
in the  
Cantonments*

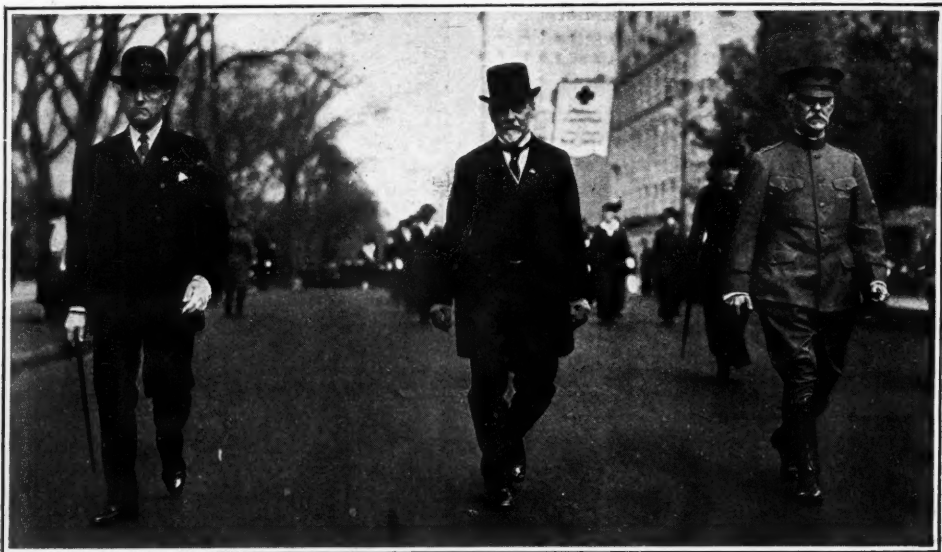
Much enthusiasm attends the work of training that goes on in our great cantonments here at home. To show the quality of American "conscripts," they subscribed something like \$60,000,000 to the Liberty Loan last month. In some of the companies every man subscribed. Officers and men in all the camps entered heartily into a system of organization to support the Government's financial re-



© Paul Thompson, New York

HON. VANCE C. MCCORMICK, OF PENNSYLVANIA

(Mr. McCormick, who was chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee last year, is now at the head of the War Trade Board which exercises the embargo powers and so controls American exports as to see that no coal, wheat, cotton, or other American products may directly or indirectly contribute to Germany's military power)

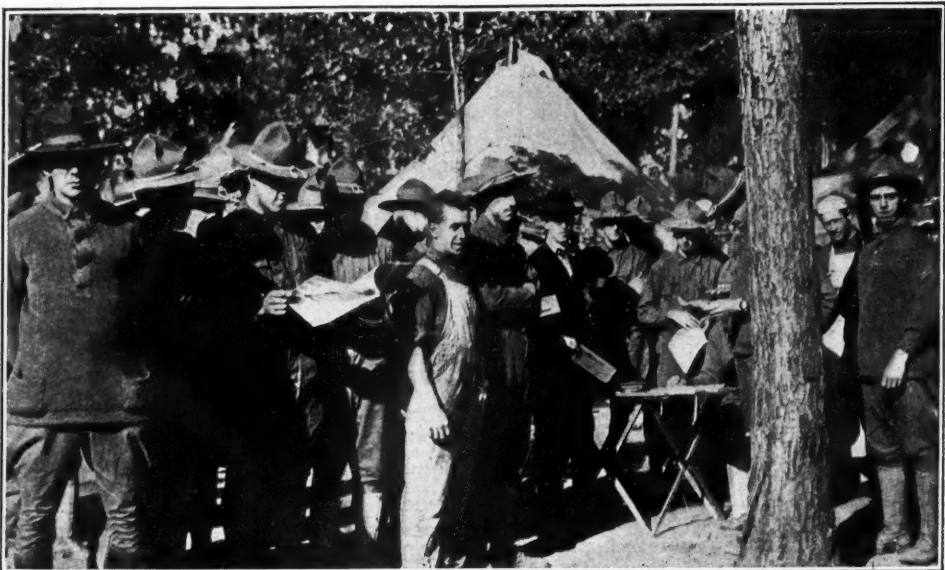


LEADERS IN RED CROSS WORK AT THE HEAD OF THE GREAT PARADE IN NEW YORK CITY LAST MONTH

(Mr. Henry P. Davidson, at the left, a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., was selected by the President to organize on a vast scale the war work of the Red Cross organization. Mr. Robert W. DeForest, in the center, is vice-president of the Red Cross and prominent in many kinds of charitable activity. Major General William C. Gorgas, at the right, is Surgeon-General of the United States Army and a distinguished sanitary expert)

quirements. This plan was ably devised and directed by a committee appointed by Secretary Baker, consisting of Col. H. M. Lord, of the Quartermaster's Department, with

Major Thomas L. Smith as his assistant, and Mr. R. G. Cholmeley-Jones, who was called to the work from the business staff of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. It was all typical of



© International Film Service

SUBSCRIBING FOR "LIBERTY LOAN" BONDS AT AN ARMY TRAINING CAMP

(Besides giving their entire time to their country, and risking their lives, the soldiers in Uncle Sam's service have also lent their money to an astonishingly large amount. The illustration above shows members of the New York National Guard subscribing for bonds at their training camp in South Carolina)

the way in which officers of the army and navy, civilian officials of the Government, and unofficial citizens are uniting their varied kinds of experience and ability to serve the country.

#### *Allied Strategy*

There is prospect that the Allies, at their approaching conference, may arrive at some fresh decisions concerning matters involving higher strategy. Their resources are greatly superior, but it is difficult to work out the most effective plans of cooperation. Thus Russia and Rumania still have some fighting power in the Balkan region, while Italy is said to have a half million men in Albania and a Greek army of more than half a million is available. The composite Allied army with headquarters at Salonica, under General Sarrail's command, must also be more than half a million strong. Turkey's military supplies are surely dwindling, and it is known that Bulgaria dreads the fighting she must face from these four armies within the coming year. The greatest need of the Allies is an organization of their highest strategic intelligence, so that men, ships, and all kinds of supplies may be used in the right places at the right time. The Allies are seeking the views of the American army and navy authorities, and are undoubtedly tending towards improved efficiency in their team work.

#### *Germany in the Baltic*

The German Government continues to play upon the hopes of the German people by advertising some new exploit or some unavailing victory. Thus through September and October Germany was kept aflame with enthusiasm over the taking of Riga. This Russian Baltic port was put boldly on all the maps of the greater Germany. Now has come the sensational activity of the German navy in the Baltic, with the occupation of islands lying off the gulfs of Riga and Finland. The Russian navy seems to have behaved well, though it was entirely outclassed. The provisional government promptly decided to move the Russian capital from Petrograd to Moscow.

#### *Russia's Problems*

These events look worse for Russia in the newspaper headlines than they really are. Russia is to elect her constitutional convention late in the present month of November. Recent local elections indicate that the great

constitution-making body will by no means come under control of the anarchists and muddle-headed extremists of the Lenine type. In any case Russia must spend the coming six months in reorganization, and for such purposes Moscow is a better capital than Petrograd. Mr. Stoddard's article, in this number of the REVIEW, on the racial and political structure of Russia, will be found very timely in view of the problems that are uppermost. The better support Finland now renders to the cause of a free and liberal Europe, the more certain will be her self-governing future. The chief obstacle to Finland's realization of her long-deferred hopes is no longer the Russian autocracy but is the German menace.

#### *Sweden's New Cabinet*

In the Swedish parliamentary elections, held during the last ten days of September, the Social Democrats, headed by Hjalmar Brantling, succeeded in returning a plurality of the Riksdag and with the Liberals now control the government. The Conservatives were third in the running. Both Liberals and Socialists were adverse to a coalition ministry including Conservatives, although such was the plan proposed by King Gustavus. After some delay a cabinet was named consisting of six Liberals, four Socialists, and a non-partisan Foreign Minister (Dr. Hellner). The new Premier is Professor Eden, of the University of Upsala, while Brantling is Minister of Finance. The outstanding fact of the situation seems to be that Sweden is overwhelmingly radical in spirit, as contrasted with her position a few years ago. At all events the resulting government is likely to be one with which the Entente Allies can get on without undue friction.

#### *Canadian Politics*

The dissolution of Canada's "Long Parliament" last month was quickly followed by the announcement that influential Liberals had yielded to Premier Borden's invitation to become members of a coalition ministry not unlike that of Great Britain under Lloyd George. Nine opposition leaders, all of whom had supported the conscription law, accepted portfolios. One of these, Mr. F. B. Carvell, of New Brunswick, had been regarded as the most active and effective opponent of the Borden government on all questions save that of conscription. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the aged Liberal leader, takes the ground that the conscription law is now on



© Western Newspaper Union

URGING MAYOR MITCHEL, OF NEW YORK CITY, TO ACCEPT RENOMINATION AT THE HEAD OF A CITIZENS' NON-PARTISAN TICKET

(Ex-Justice Hughes is speaking. Colonel Roosevelt also addressed the meeting. Between Mr. Roosevelt and Mayor Mitchell is Henry Morgenthau, recently ambassador to Turkey)

the statute-books and must be obeyed, but that future extensions of the draft must be submitted to referendum vote. It is thought more than probable that the Conservatives will be returned to power in the Parliamentary elections which take place in January. In spite of opposition in Quebec, Canada as a whole seems to be sturdily backing its government in all war measures.

*The New  
York City  
Election*

Seldom has the country's attention been focused so intently on a municipal campaign as in the case of this year's mayoralty election in New York City. In these pages last month we spoke of the candidacy of Mayor John Purroy Mitchel and the Republican primaries in which he was opposed for the nomination by the Hon. William M. Bennett. A recount of the votes showed that Mr. Bennett, by a small plurality of the 72,000 Republican voters who took part in the primaries, was in fact the party's nominee. Thus Mr. Mitchel failed to receive a designation on the ballot as the Republican candidate, although many Republicans who do not believe in maintaining party distinctions in local elections had made it known in countless ways that Mr. Mitchel was their choice. A great mass-meeting in front of the City Hall on October 1 was addressed by ex-President Roosevelt, Hon. Charles E. Hughes, and other eminent citizens of New York, who made it clear that the Mayor's reelection is

demanding by a great body of citizens on the grounds of his fitness for the place, as established by a four-years' record, and especially his fearless and alert championship of the Nation's cause at a moment when faltering or negligence in the government of the city might have wrought untold injury.

*A Four-Cor-  
nered Fight*

In this campaign the opposition to the Mitchel Administration is divided. A very large radical vote is expected to go to Morris Hillquit, who has received the Socialist nomination for Mayor, but a section of this vote which in ordinary times might be cast for a Socialist ticket will this year go to Mayor Mitchel on the score of loyalty. American-born Socialists of the type represented by J. G. Phelps Stokes have declared for Mitchel. On the other hand, an indefinite number of foreign-born voters throughout the city may be expected to vote for Hillquit. The candidacy of Judge John F. Hylan, of Brooklyn, has the united support of Tammany and the Hearst newspapers. Before his nomination in the Democratic primaries Judge Hylan had been almost unknown in New York politics. He, as well as the other candidates, professes loyalty to the Government, and no one is disposed to question his sincerity in this matter. Registration this year was unusually large, reaching nearly 700,000, and practically equalling the registration of 1916, a Presidential year.



*The  
New Revenue  
Bill*

The new Revenue Bill became a law on October 3. Some of its provisions were to go into effect at once, others on November 1, and still others at various dates, the full tax, in the case of the periodical publishers, becoming operative four years hence. It is estimated that the measure will raise taxes for the current year aggregating \$2,534,870,000. Far the most important items, in point of size, are the excess profits tax, estimated to yield \$1,000,000,000, the income schedules amounting to \$851,000,000, and the imposts on spirits, wines, and liquors aggregating \$193,000,000. It is possible that the sum of money thus provided by taxation may be in something like a proper proportion of the total amounts to be raised in 1917 for the prosecution of the war when compared with the sums to be borrowed. Also it is, generally speaking, true that the tax money is to come from the well-to-do rather than from the poor. When so much has been said it is difficult to add commendation. The bill is full of obscurities—puzzling even to its friends—with its cross-purposes and its unscientific attempts to “catch” citizens with too many awkwardly devised nets.

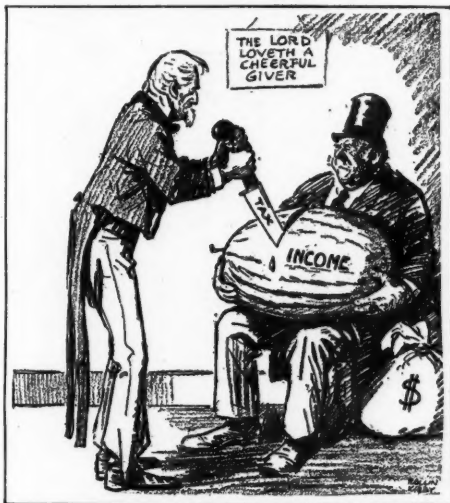
*The  
Excess Profits  
Tax*

The Senate had at one time in its work on the bill a clean-cut plan for segregating the enormous profits resulting specifically from the episode of war. The method of segregation proposed was that used by Great Britain, in



HOW ENGLAND DEALS WITH THE “PROFIT-EAR” IN  
LEVYING THE EXCESS PROFITS TAX  
(As shown in a new English cartoon)  
From Cassell's Saturday Journal (London)

which the average or normal profits of the pre-war period are, through a liberal formula, entirely exempted, and a very heavy rate applied to any excess over these normal profits earned in the war years. It is perfectly obvious that, given liberal exemption of normal or peace profits, a very high rate indeed can be levied on the true excess war profits without hardship and with the utmost justice and propriety; but when the present revenue law had reached its final form in the Senate, the pulling and hauling of debate had already deprived this most important section of its true character of a war profits tax. There had come attempts to invade peace profits in the same schedule, and a disposition to be niggardly with exemptions—both utter mistakes from the standpoint of the Government revenues as well as of the people taxed. For as soon as the principle of segregating the excess profits of war was lost, it became impossible to apply the rates which only these particular excess earnings could bear; and where the rates actually applied hit normal profits they will inevitably produce hardship. Then, when the Senate bill was matched in conference with the House bill, which had been built on an entirely different and still less scientific plan, the entire tremendous and delicate work degenerated into a series of compromises not in the least valuable for the purposes of getting a good tax bill, though necessary to get some kind of a tax bill passed. The business community deserved more statesmanlike treatment.



DIVIDING THE MELON  
From the World (New York)

**Expert  
Work Absolutely  
Needed**

It is possible and easy to frame a revenue measure raising a half-billion dollars in suchwise as to cause great injustice and suffering to the industrial life of the nation and to individuals. It is possible also, though not so easy, to raise three billion dollars without these ill effects. The revenue bill before us, and the manner of its growth, demonstrated that the special knowledge, study, and scientific attitude required for a task of such magnitude and detail cannot grow out of Congressional debates. There is imminent need of an expert body to frame plans for our war taxes, based on scientific principles, knowledge of industrial and financial operations and common sense. If the war should last several years longer we shall be in serious danger of failing in the work of supplying sinews for it, if we do not find an entirely different method of devising taxes from that which has been in operation in Washington during the last spring and summer.

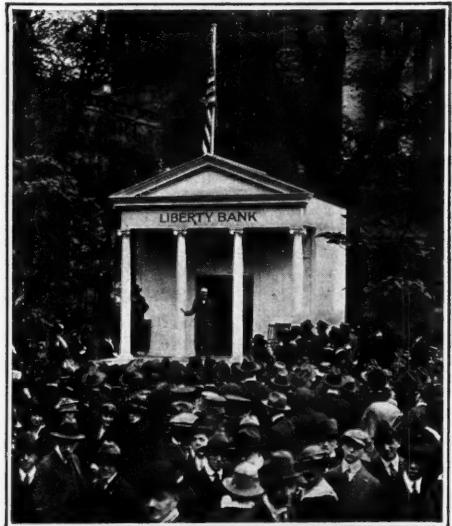
**Increases in  
Periodical  
Postal Rates**

The new revenue law contains provisions for increasing the postage rates on newspapers and magazines through the operation of a zone system. The increases are progressive, beginning in July of 1918 and attaining their final bulk in 1921. Very much heavier additions are made to the postal charges on the advertising contents of periodicals than on the reading sections. It is not necessary to point out that this scheme has no place in a war revenue bill, or that it has no relation to the task of raising money to conduct the war. The fact that the rates will not be in full effect for several years shows this at first glance. Many Congressmen are aware that, even assuming that a change in second-class postal rates is called for, the present plan is highly unwise and awkward. They see further that a business question of this sort, involving vast detail and many delicately balanced factors, has no place whatsoever in the heat and fury of debate over an emergency war revenue bill. They see also that the present measure flies in the face of common sense and of every expert commission and opinion. There is no doubt that effective effort will be made to rescind it in the next session of Congress. The net effect of the new schedules at their maximum on a periodical of national circulation and normal advertising patronage would be to increase its carrying charges—its freight rate—by well over 250 per cent., and to make this carry-

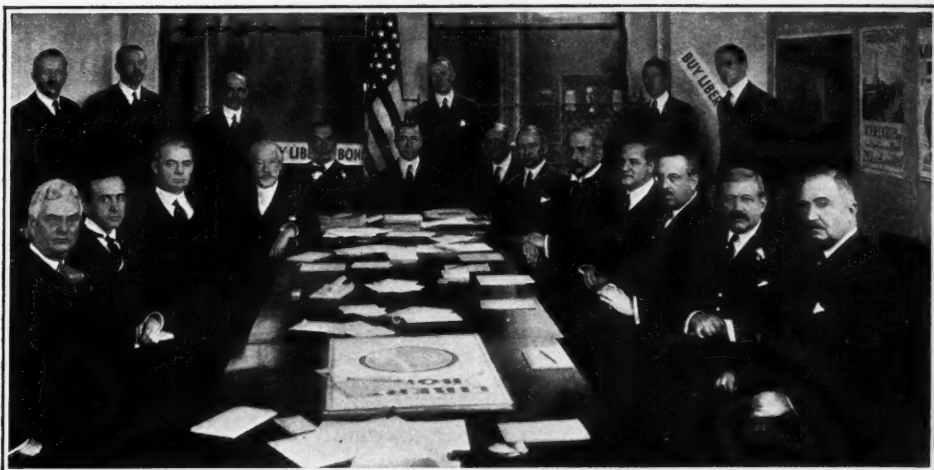
ing charge about five times greater for subscribers in the far West and Southwest than for those close to the publishing centers in the East. These considerations were thoroughly appreciated by the Senate after hearings had been accorded the publishers, and the whole proposal to raise postal rates was thrown out of its bill. The present plan was forced into the bill by the House conferees, who had refused to give hearings or to consider the merits of the case.

**The "Silent  
Panic" in Wall  
Street**

With the final shaping of the Revenue Bill, the security markets began a downward movement which, by the middle of the month, had brought even standard stocks and bonds to a level below any reached in the panics of this century. Several of the railroad stocks with the longest records of prosperity and stability were quoted at the lowest prices in their histories. There were many rumors that the governors of the Stock Exchange were considering the closing of that institution. It was later denied that the Stock Exchange would be closed. The Comptroller of the Currency issued a statement, announcing that the national bank examiners would not require the banks to charge their investments of unquestioned intrinsic value at the low quotations, and that discretion would be exercised as to the depreciation to be charged



"LIBERTY BANK," IN MADISON SQUARE, NEW YORK (The structure is a miniature of the United States Sub-Treasury Building in Wall Street, and was erected by the Woman's Committee as a place to sell Liberty Loan Bonds. The speaker is Mr. Job Hedges)



THE NEW YORK "LIBERTY LOAN" COMMITTEE OF PROMINENT BANKERS, WHO DIRECTED THE CAMPAIGN TO RAISE ONE-THIRD OF THE NATION'S TOTAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

(Seated, from left to right, are: Allen B. Forbes, of Harris, Forbes & Co.; Charles V. Rich, vice-president National City Bank; Seward Prosser, president Bankers' Trust Co.; Jacob H. Schiff, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; George F. Baker, chairman First National Bank; Benjamin Strong, governor Federal Reserve Bank; James F. Curtis, secretary Federal Reserve Bank; James S. Alexander, president National Bank of Commerce; J. P. Morgan; Martin Vogel, Assistant Treasurer of United States; Albert H. Wiggin, president Chase National Bank; James N. Wallace, president Central Trust Co., and Gates W. McGarragh, president Mechanics' & Metals' National Bank. Standing, from left to right, are: Charles H. Sabin, president Guaranty Trust Co.; William Woodward, president Hanover National Bank; Walter E. Frew, president Corn Exchange Bank; E. C. Gray, assistant secretary Guaranty Trust Co.; A. M. Anderson, of J. P. Morgan & Co., and Guy Emerson, V.-P. National Bank of Commerce)

off in any six months' period. The Comptroller of the Currency also gave it as his opinion that the crash in the stock market was partly due to the efforts of investors to sell high-class railroad and industrial securities to obtain funds for purchases of Government bonds.

#### *A Plea for Higher Freight Rates*

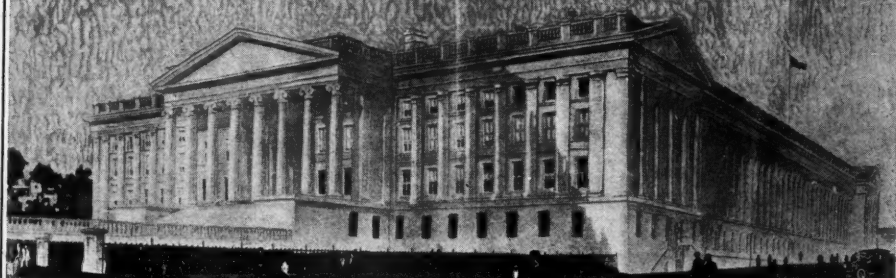
The railroads have again applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for increases in freight rates. In the decision handed down by the Commission last June, the roads were denied their request for a horizontal increase of 15 per cent., but certain concessions were allowed which are estimated to amount to 5 or 6 per cent. of the revenues. At that time the Commission indicated that it would keep an open mind and that if, later on in the autumn, the roads were able to show data which made their case stronger, the question would be taken up and considered again. On October 18, the railroad heads were accorded a hearing at a public session and the roads and the shippers were given sixty days to prepare their arguments for and against the rate increases. The plight of the carriers in the eastern territory is peculiarly hard. They have been much heavier sufferers from the increased cost of labor and

materials than the western and southern railroads. In the month of August, the net revenues in eastern territory were nearly three million dollars less than in the same month of 1916. For the whole year the net revenue per mile, averaged for the entire country, was \$507 against \$528 last year, and in eastern territory the per-mile net revenue had fallen from \$881 to \$834.

#### *No Money for Repairs*

The problem of the railroads is immensely increased by the fact that the great Government loans and unprecedented demands of industry for capital have raised the cost of obtaining working funds to such heights that it is now literally impossible to get money on any livable terms for purposes of extension and improvements of service. This results temporarily in a somewhat better relative showing of net earnings for the roads, because it means that they must refrain from buying locomotives and improving their tracks; while by working the plant they have for all it is worth, the current operating results in dollars and cents look better for a time. But no more dangerous situation could exist, both for the railroads and their owners and for the country at large, than to overwork our transportation plants to the point of their

# Lend Your Money to Your Government

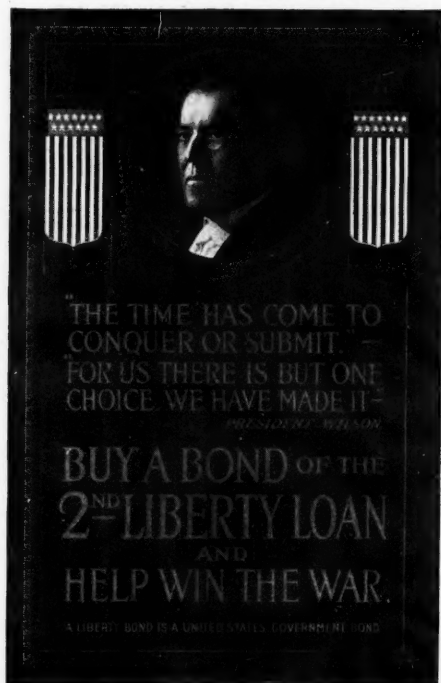


**BUY A UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BOND**  
**SECOND LIBERTY LOAN of 1917**  
 U.S. Treasury will pay you interest every six months

THE TREASURY BUILDING AT WASHINGTON—LARGEST AND MOST POPULAR OF THE LOAN POSTERS



AN UNCLE SAM POSTER, IN RED, WHITE, AND BLUE.  
 THE PHRASE IS BY SECRETARY MCADOO



QUOTATIONS FROM THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO  
 RUSSIA AND HIS FLAG DAY ADDRESS.

"LIBERTY LOAN" POSTERS WIDELY DISPLAYED LAST MONTH



becoming less efficient. No present way out of these difficulties seems to be open except the granting of higher freight rates, which will encourage investors to lend money to the roads and also give the roads a chance to pay for a part of their necessary improvements out of earnings.

#### Labor Troubles Rife

In the middle of October it became known that 200,000 railway employees—conductors, baggagemen, trainmen, brakemen and yardmen—on nearly sixty railroads in the northeastern section of the United States and eastern Canada had demanded an increase of 10 per cent. in wages.

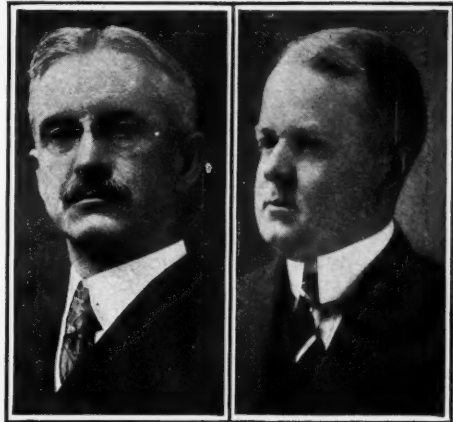
The new proposed schedule will be put to the vote of the members of the unions and then be presented to the railroad executives. In New York City the owners of vessels were struggling with a strike of the Longshoremen's Association, which, in the second week of October, placed the metropolis in serious danger of a port blockade. The great strike of the shipbuilding trades on the Pacific coast, involving 30,000 metal-trades workers, was settled at the end of September, but only after serious delay in an enormous amount of Government work. With news of important strikes imminent in the coal mines of the Southwest, Fuel Administrator Garfield, on October 16, telegraphed the heads of the unions, demanding that there should be no walkouts and warning the labor men that he would use every power committed to him to prevent any strike at this time. On the same day forty mines in Illinois were shut down as a result of the strike of some 15,000 miners who demanded an immediate increase in wages. By Monday, October 22, however, most of the strikes in the Illinois and Indiana coal fields had been called off.



© Harris & Ewing

CLYDE B. AITCHISON,  
NEW MEMBER OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

(Mr. Aitchison was formerly a State railroad commissioner in Oregon, and has recently been connected with the valuation committee of the National Association of Commissioners)



Photographs copyrighted by Clineinst

GEORGE W. ANDERSON

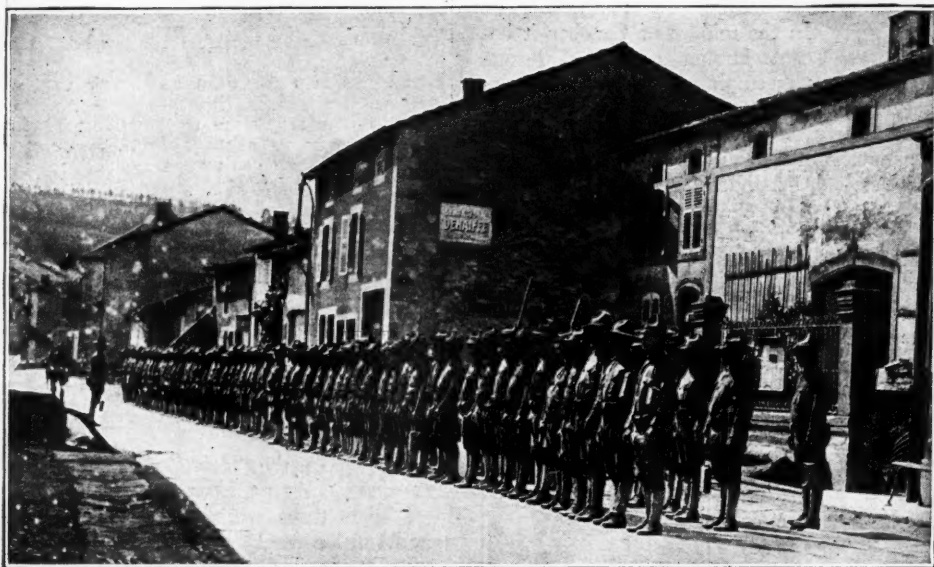
ROBERT W. WOOLLEY

(Two new members of the Interstate Commerce Commission. New legislation increases the number of members of the board, and Mr. Anderson, a prominent lawyer and publicist of Boston, has been appointed by the President to one of the vacancies. Another appointee is the well-known newspaper man and publicity manager, Mr. Robert W. Woolley. The third new appointee is Mr. Aitchison, of Oregon)

#### The Liberty Loan

In the "drive" for the second Liberty Loan, during the last three weeks of October, Secretary McAdoo went on a speaking trip as far as the Pacific Coast; ex-President Taft, William J. Bryan, members of President Wilson's Cabinet, and many other men made tours of the country to stimulate interest in the great loan. This, the first loan unrestricted in size ever offered by the United States Government, was counted on to raise \$3,000,000,000, and Secretary McAdoo hoped for total subscriptions of \$5,000,000,000. The bonds bear 4 per cent. interest and run to 1942, though they are redeemable by the Government after ten years. They are convertible into any future issues bearing a higher rate of interest, but must be offered for conversion within six months after the date of any such new issue. They are exempt from the normal income tax, but are subject to the super taxes on individuals and to the corporation and excess profits taxes. The country supported Secretary McAdoo's efforts with a will; the selling of the bonds was the chief business of hundreds of thousands of busy citizens during the period of the "drive." There were not wanting opinions that if the war continued long, with many more loans to be made, it would be less wasteful of time and energy to follow England's example in selling her securities continuously and more quietly.

# TRAINING THE AMERICAN SOLDIER IN FRANCE



LINED UP FOR INSPECTION IN A DESERTED FRENCH VILLAGE

*Americans have been permitted to know that their troop transports are making more or less regular voyages across the Atlantic, and that there are probably a hundred thousand American soldiers now undergoing intensive training in English and French camps. Even the most experienced of these men have been obliged to acquire new kinds of military knowledge.*



THE "GAS CHAMBER"—LEARNING HOW TO USE MASKS AND TO MEET THE GERMAN GAS ATTACKS



GETTING INSTRUCTION IN MACHINE-GUN FIRE, FROM THE FAMOUS "BLUE DEVIL" ALPINE CHASSEURS OF FRANCE.

*The illustrations on this and the preceding page show three phases of land fighting for which (excepting only the extraordinary use of artillery fire) the present war is most noted. Machine guns are now employed tenfold as liberally as peacetime strategists had calculated. Hand grenades and deadly gases are entirely new to American soldiers. This intensive training of our expeditionary force, under French and British instruction, has already covered a period of four months.*



PRACTICE IN THROWING HAND GRENADES—THE MOTION IS THAT OF "PUTTING THE SHOT", RATHER THAN THAT OF THROWING A BASEBALL.

# RECORD OF EVENTS IN THE WAR

(From September 21 to October 21, 1917)

## *The Last Part of September*

September 21.—German and Austrian replies to the Pope are made public; they hope that the peace appeal may meet with success, and the proposal for simultaneous limitation of armaments is endorsed—international differences then to be decided by peaceful methods; both replies ignore the status of Belgium and other occupied territory; the Austrian answer declares for immediate negotiations among belligerents upon the basis of the Pope's proposals.

Secretary Lansing makes public a secret message by Ambassador Bernstorff on January 22, 1917, to Berlin, requesting authority to pay \$50,000, "as on former occasions, to influence Congress."

General Alexieff resigns as chief of staff of the Russian army, and is succeeded by General Tcheremisoff, recently commander in southwest. Costa Rica severs relations with Germany.

September 22.—In the Riga district (Russia), the Germans break through, occupy Jacobstadt, and advance six miles on a front of twenty-five.

September 23.—The Argentine Minister at Berlin informs his Government that Germany has given "ample and definite satisfaction," condemning the conduct and opinions of its dismissed representative at Buenos Aires.

The French steamer *Medil* is torpedoed in the Mediterranean, with a loss of 250 lives.

Lieutenant Vosse, a leading German aviator, is killed; he had destroyed more than forty enemy machines.

September 24.—Captain Laureati, of the Italian army, flies in an airplane from Turin to London (650 miles), without stop, in 7 hours and 12 minutes.

German aircraft renew their night attacks on England.

September 25.—It is announced that the famous French war aviator, Capt. George Guynemer, lost his life during a flight over Flanders; he had previously "accounted for" 52 enemy aviators.

The Argentine Chamber of Deputies (following action in the Senate on September 19) votes by 53 to 18 to sever diplomatic relations with Germany; President Irigoyen is against such action, and is not obliged to carry out the recommendation.

The Irish Convention holds the first of a series of sessions at Cork.

September 26.—It is reported that Germany has made a supplementary reply to the Pope, in a verbal communication from Foreign Minister Kuehlman; Germany offers to contribute toward compensation to Belgium for war damages, but demands economic rights and a guarantee against any "Belgian menace such as threatened Germany in 1914."

The British attack on a six-mile front in Flanders (Belgium), toward Zonnebeke.

General Soukhomlinov, former Minister of

War in Russia, is found guilty of high treason and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

September 27.—A Democratic Congress meets at Petrograd, Russia, composed of 1,200 delegates from the Social Democratic and Social Revolutionary elements.

September 28.—The British Controller of Shipping makes formal statement that "it is of the utmost importance that the United States should realize that the shortage of shipping is the most vital fact in the present situation."

September 29.—British forces in Mesopotamia (under General Maude), after a battle lasting two days, defeat a Turkish army at Ramadie, on the Euphrates, taking 4,000 prisoners.

Paul Bolo Pacha, a Levantine resident of Paris, is arrested as a German spy, upon information furnished by the United States which implicates him in the handling of vast sums for peace propaganda and sabotage.

## *The First Week in October*

October 1.—In the sixth German air raid on England within eight nights (and the most extensive of the war), four squadrons of German airplanes are observed and the bombardment lasts more than two hours.

It is stated at Paris that typhoid fever has been virtually eradicated from the French army,



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MARSHAL JOFFRE RECEIVING GOLD OAK LEAVES FROM AMERICAN AMBASSADOR, MR. SHARP—A GIFT OF NEW YORK CITY



through the discovery and use of a vaccinating serum.

October 2.—Great Britain prohibits the exportation to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Holland of all articles of commerce except printed matter.

The Swedish ministry under Premier Schwartz resigns after a protracted political crisis growing principally out of the disclosure of the connection between German and Swedish diplomacy in neutral countries.

October 3.—The British report of British merchant ships sunk by submarines shows the smallest number—13 vessels—since the renewal of Germany's submarine warfare in February.

October 4.—The British renew their offensive east of Ypres, moving forward approximately one mile, winning positions of importance, and capturing 3,000 Germans.

The British officially claim that since August 1 prisoners totalling 51,435, and 332 guns, have been taken on the western front.

Premier Kerensky forms a coalition cabinet in Russia, ignoring the expressed desire of the Democratic Congress (in session at Petrograd) to participate in reorganization of authority.

The British Admiralty announces that the cruiser *Drake* (14,000 tons) has been torpedoed off the north coast of Ireland, sinking in shallow water.

It is learned that the German raider *Seeadler* ran aground on Mopeha Island (South Pacific) on August 2, and was abandoned by her crew.

It is officially stated that German air raids over London, during the nine months to October 1, caused the death of 191 persons and injury to 749.

October 6.—Peru severs diplomatic relations with Germany, the vote in Congress being 105 to 6; Germany had refused indemnity for the sinking of the bark *Lorton* by a submarine.

October 7.—Uruguay severs diplomatic relations with Germany, the Chamber of Deputies voting after President Viera recommends espousing the cause of justice, democracy, and small nationalities.

### The Second Week of October

October 8.—The Government of Ecuador informs the German Minister to Peru and Ecuador (at Lima) that he will not be received officially.

The Navy Department at Washington announces that an American destroyer recently shelled an Italian submarine in error, killing two of the crew.

October 9.—The British again attack German positions northeast of Ypres, this time in co-operation with French troops; an advance of more than a mile is made, on a front of a mile and a half, in what is described as "a sea of mud."

Chancellor Michaelis informs the German Reichstag that peace is impossible as long as Germany's enemies demand territory or seek to drive a wedge between the German people and their Emperor; Foreign Minister von Kuehlman declares that the great question prolonging the war is that of Alsace-Lorraine, and that Germany cannot make concessions with regard to those provinces.

The German Minister of Marine, Vice-Admiral von Capelle, makes public in the Reichstag some details of a mutiny among vessels in the German Baltic fleet several weeks earlier, patterned after the Russian revolution and with the object of forcing peace.

October 10.—The new coalition ministry in Russia, headed by Premier Kerensky, assumes control of affairs.

October 12.—German troops are landed on Oesel and Dago Islands, at the entrance to the Gulf of Riga, and the Russian fear of a march toward Petrograd is revived.

Vice-Admiral von Capelle resigns his post as German Minister of Marine.

The British gain a further half-mile in advancing from Ypres, although retarded by muddy ground.

The cabinet of Premier Borden (Conservative) in Canada is reorganized, the Liberal representation being increased to seven.

### The Third Week of October

October 15.—The American army in France is reviewed at its training camp by Marshal Joffre.

October 16.—It is unofficially stated at Washington that more than 100,000 American soldiers have been successfully transported through the German submarine zone.

The first damage to an American war vessel is reported, after five months of active service in European waters; a destroyer is torpedoed by a German submarine but makes port, one of the crew being killed and five wounded.

October 17.—The American transport *Antilles*, homeward bound under convoy, is torpedoed by an unobserved submarine, sinking in five minutes; seventy of those on board are lost.

A naval engagement in the Gulf of Riga results in the withdrawal of the Russian fleet, outnumbered and out-ranged by the Germans; the Russian battleship *Slava* is sunk and the remainder of the fleet is "bottled up" in Moon Sound.

Two German raiders attack a convoy in the North Sea, sinking two British destroyers and nine of the twelve Scandinavian vessels under convoy.

October 18.—Unofficial reports of municipal elections in Russia—based on universal, direct, equal, and secret suffrage—indicate that two-thirds of the members of municipal councils will be Socialists of the constructive type; the "Bolsheviks," or radical element of the Social Democrats, elects a small minority.

October 19.—French aircraft bring down four or more German Zeppelin airships, of a fleet of eight returning from a raid over England.

The Russian Government announces that removal of the capital from Petrograd to Moscow has begun.

October 20.—The Russian Government orders the dissolution of the fourth Duma, in announcing the holding of elections on November 25 for members of the Constituent Assembly.

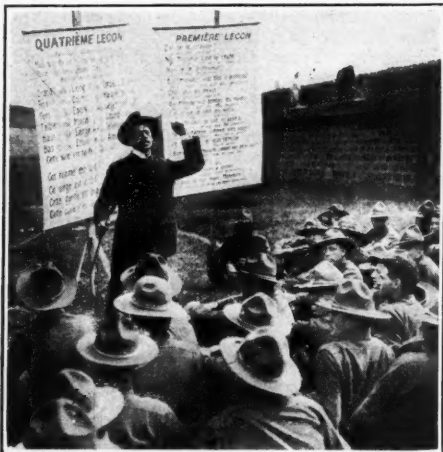
It is reported that subscriptions to the seventh German war loan (closed October 18) totaled \$3,107,000,000.

October 21.—A censored report of food discussion in the Prussian Diet indicates that, excepting for potatoes, German crops are unsatisfactory.



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THE "RAINBOW" DIVISION IN REVIEW AT CAMP MILLS, LONG ISLAND—MADE UP OF UNITS FROM MORE THAN HALF OF THE STATES



© International Film Service

A LESSON IN FRENCH FOR THE "REGULARS," AT GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y.



© International Film Service

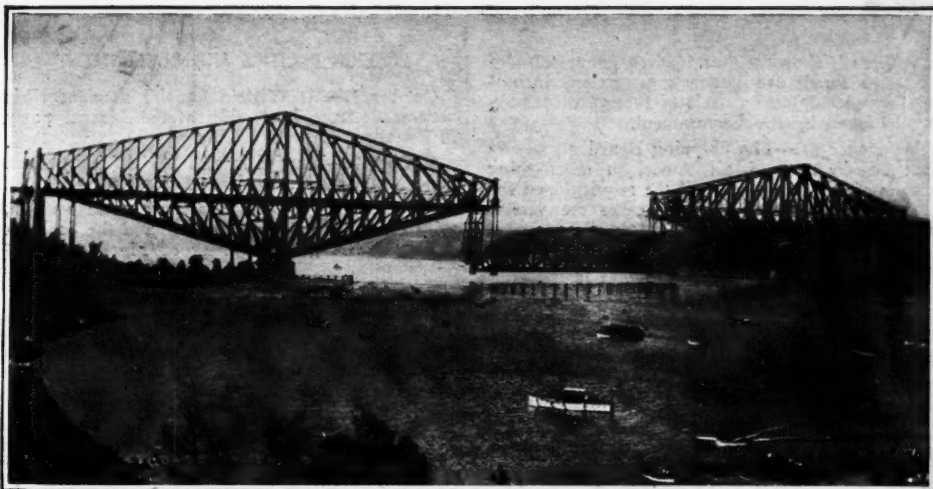
"DIGGING IN" AT SPARTANBURG, S. C.—THE CAMP OF NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMEN



© International Film Service

COLONEL ROOSEVELT ADDRESSING 18,000 MEN OF THE NATIONAL ARMY AT CAMP GRANT, ROCKFORD, ILL.

VARIED ACTIVITIES OF THE AMERICAN SOLDIER IN HOME TRAINING CAMPS



© American Press Association, N. Y.

**RAISING THE CENTRAL SPAN OF THE GREAT CANTILEVER BRIDGE OVER THE ST. LAWRENCE AT QUEBEC**  
 (After two attempts which had ended disastrously—in 1907 and 1917—the center span of the Quebec Bridge was successfully placed in position on September 20. It had been constructed on large scows, in shallow water, and towed to place. The lifting operations required four days, for the span was 640 feet long and weighed 5000 tons. With the adjoining sections, the completed span is the longest in the world, 1800 feet. The bridge is primarily a railroad structure, designed to bring back to Quebec some of the vast trade that has been going in recent years to Montreal, 160 miles farther up the river)

## RECORD OF OTHER EVENTS

(From September 21 to October 21, 1917)

### PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

September 24.—The Senate adopts the conference report on the Trading with the Enemy bill. . . . The House votes (181 to 107) for the creation of a Committee on Woman Suffrage.

September 25.—The House adopts the conference report on the Trading with the Enemy bill; a bill is passed legalizing the Aircraft Production Board (previously passed in the Senate), composed of three members each from Army and Navy and three civilians.

September 28.—The House passes the Administration bill permitting foreign ships to engage in American coastwise trade during the war.

September 29.—The Senate and House conferences reach an agreement on the War Revenue measure, after rewriting most of its provisions; the revised measure is estimated to produce by additional taxation \$2,535,000,000 annually.

October 1.—The House adopts the conference report on the War Revenue measure, without roll call.

October 2.—The Senate unanimously adopts the conference report on the War Revenue bill.

October 3.—The Senate adopts without debate the conference report on the Urgent Deficiency appropriation bill, carrying authorizations of \$7,657,000,000 for war expenditures.

October 4.—The Senate adopts an amendment to the Soldiers and Sailors Insurance bill, reviving the rank of General for the commander of American troops in France and for the Chief of Staff. . . . The House adopts the Urgent Deficiency bill.

October 5.—The Senate adopts the conference report on the Soldiers and Sailors Insurance bill, and passes the measure permitting foreign ships to engage in coastwise trade.

October 6.—In the Senate, Mr. La Follette (Rep., Wis.) defends his criticisms of Administration war policies; a special committee of five members makes plans to investigate charges of disloyalty against Mr. La Follette.

The special session of the Sixty-fifth Congress comes to an end, after six months' work in which war was declared on Germany, a compulsory military service act passed, and appropriations totalling \$21,000,000,000 made for war purposes.

### AMERICAN POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

September 22.—The Texas Senate sustains charges in the impeachment proceedings brought by the House against Governor James E. Ferguson, involving misuse of State funds; Lieutenant-Governor William P. Hobby becomes Governor.

September 24.—The President announces an agreement between steel producers and the War Industries Board, involving price reductions of from 43 per cent. to 70 per cent. on pig iron and steel bars, shapes, and plates, for the Government, the Allies, and the public.

September 25.—Governor McCall is renominated in the Massachusetts Republican primaries; Frederick W. Mansfield is the Democratic candidate.

September 26.—A statement reviewing American shipbuilding progress is issued by the Ship-

ping Board, showing that 1036 cargo vessels (of 5,924,700 tons) are under construction, including 400 uncompleted vessels of foreign ownership requisitioned by the Government.

September 27.—The Shipping Board announces that on October 15 all American ocean-going vessels of over 2500 tons will be requisitioned for Government service; in most cases the vessels will be turned back to their owners and operated under direction of the Board.

September 28.—A recount of votes in the New York mayoralty primary of September 19 shows that William M. Bennett received the Republican nomination, defeating the Fusion candidate, Mayor Mitchel.

October 3.—The President signs the War Revenue bill, estimated to yield \$2,535,000,000 annually by new taxation.

October 4.—An authorized statement is made that work has been begun on the construction of 20,000 airplanes and 24 flying schools.

The Exports Administration Board decides to withhold American coal from neutral (South American) vessels carrying cargoes to European neutrals which would ultimately benefit the enemy.

October 7.—The Printing Committee of the United States Senate recommends that the Government operate the print pulp and paper industry, declaring that the American press faces serious disaster if relief from excessive prices cannot speedily be had.

October 9.—The voters of Newark, the largest city in New Jersey, adopt the commission form of government.

October 10.—The President issues a proclamation (under the Food Control Act) placing under a license system all large dealers in meats, cereals, dairy products, eggs, fruits, vegetables, sugar, and other specified articles of food.

October 14.—The President issues an order (under the Trading with the Enemy Act) establishing a War Trade Board, succeeding the Exports Administration Board, to supervise exports and imports, and also creates a Censorship Board.

October 15.—The President issues a statement declaring it "imperative that there should be a complete mobilization of the banking reserves," and urging State banks and trust companies to unite with the Federal Reserve System and consolidate gold reserves of the country.

The Shipping Board requisitions all American cargo and passenger ships of 2500 tons or more.

The voters of Iowa reject constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor; Statewide prohibition by legislative enactment already exists.

October 16.—Dr. Garfield, Fuel Administrator, warns miners and operators in the Southwest that strikes ordered in several coal fields must not take place.

October 20.—The War Department announces drastic changes in the machinery of the selective draft, dividing remaining enrolled men into five classes.

October 21.—The campaign for the Government's second "Liberty Loan" begins its fourth and last week, with subscriptions of approximately \$2,000,000,000; \$5,000,000,000 is desired.

## FOREIGN POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

October 1.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier announces his retirement from leadership of the Liberal party in Canada.

October 7.—Martial law in Spain (declared on June 27) is ended.

October 19.—A ministry is formed in Sweden, with Professor Eden as Premier and the Socialist leader Branting as Minister of Finance.

## OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH

October 8.—Official reports from China declare that devastation and suffering from floods in Chili and six other provinces are greater than attendant upon any other inundation in China's history.

October 13.—Fire destroys 800,000 bushels of grain at Brooklyn, N. Y., awaiting shipment to Europe.

October 16.—A large section of the Kansas City stockyards is destroyed by fire, causing a loss of nearly 15,000 cattle and hogs.

October 18.—It is unofficially announced that the value of American farm products in 1917 will be \$21,600,000,000—an increase of \$8,500,000,000 over 1916.

## OBITUARY

September 19.—Neal Brown, a prominent Wisconsin lawyer and political leader, 61.

September 20.—Rev. Edward Robie, D.D., for sixty-five years a Congressional pastor at Greenland, N. H., 96.

September 24.—Rev. Charles J. Ryder, D.D., for many years corresponding secretary of the American Missionary Society, 69. . . . Albert Gallatin Wheeler, prominent in public utility enterprises of Chicago, 63.

September 26.—Edward Miner Gallaudet, a noted teacher of the deaf and an authority on international law, 54.

September 27.—Ebenezer J. Hill, Representative in Congress from Connecticut for eleven terms, 72.

September 30.—Isaac N. Seligman, the New York banker, philanthropist and public-spirited citizen, 62. . . . Charles Napier Hemy, the English marine painter, 76.

October 9.—Brig.-Gen. Hiram M. Chittenden, U. S. A., retired, 58. . . . Theodore Starrett, a pioneer constructor of tall buildings in New York, 52. . . . John McBride, the labor leader, active as a federal mediator in the settlement of miners' strikes, 61. . . . Hussein Kemal, Sultan of Egypt since 1914.

October 10.—John Henry Hardy, Associate Justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court, 70.

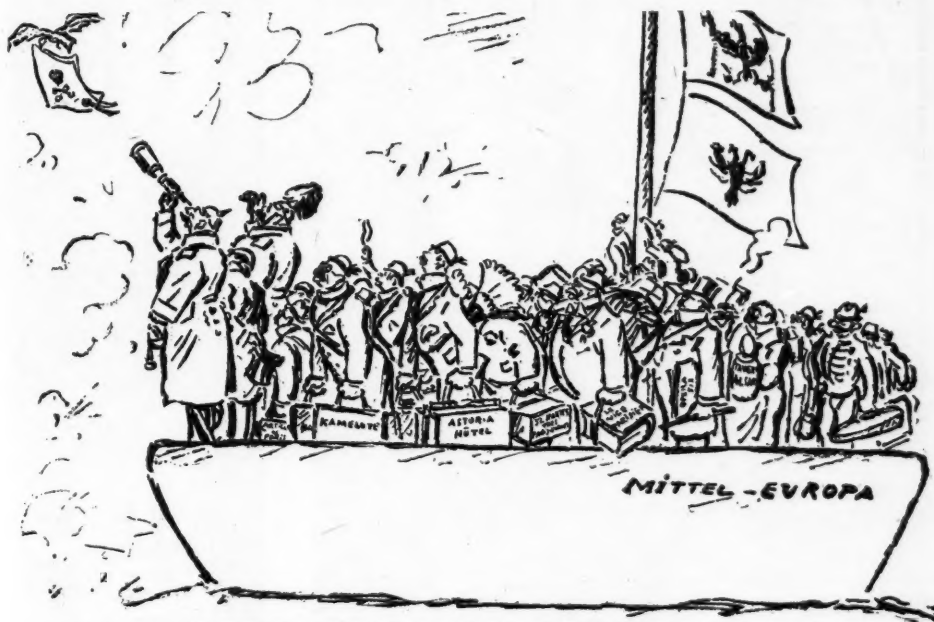
October 12.—John Howard Hale, member of the Connecticut Public Utilities Commission and known as the Georgia "peach king," 63. . . . Sir Wallace Graham, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, 69.

October 15.—Don M. Dickinson, Postmaster-General in the cabinet of President Cleveland, 71.

October 21.—Paul O. Husting, United States Senator from Wisconsin, 51.



# CURRENT FRENCH SATIRE



AWAITING THE RETURN OF THE DOVE TO THE (GERMAN) ARK

"And all the inhabitants of the grounded Ark awaited with impatience the return of the dove, announcing to them that they might again go forth over all the earth." (Legend of the Flood.)

From *Le Rire* (Paris)



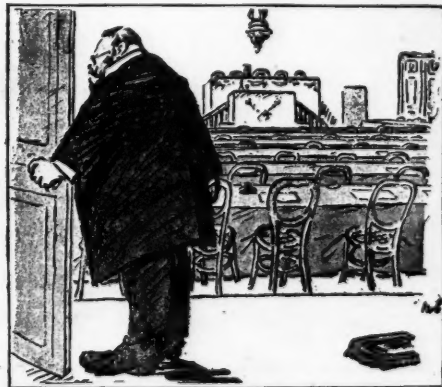
THE WHITE PEACE

THE KAISER (to Von Hindenburg): "Do you think that the Holy Father will heal me more effectively than the Stockholm crowd?"

[Referring to the German attempt to hold an international peace conference at Stockholm, and to the Pope's peace proposal.]

From *Le Cri de Paris*

FOR more than two years the French war cartoonists fought but did not draw. Their pencils are now at work, showing new spirit of hope and great cleverness. Our cartoon department is wholly from French, Italian, English, and Russian sources.



FAILURE OF THE STOCKHOLM PEACE CONFERENCE

"Nobody here?" From *Le Cri de Paris*



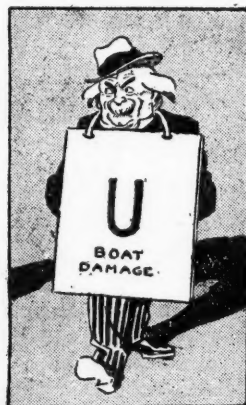
THE COMBATANT'S PEACE—TERMS DEMANDED BY THE MEN  
UNDER ARMS

(The restoration of Alsace-Lorraine, the Trentino, Poland; general disarmament, obligatory arbitration of disputes, the democratization of Germany and Austria, and compensation to Belgium, France, and Serbia, are some of the demands.

From *L'Asino* (Rome)



FRITZ: "Dot's how U stand!"



LLOYD GEORGE: "That's where U lie!"

MIS—UU—SD ESTIMATES  
From the *Dispatch* (Manchester, England)



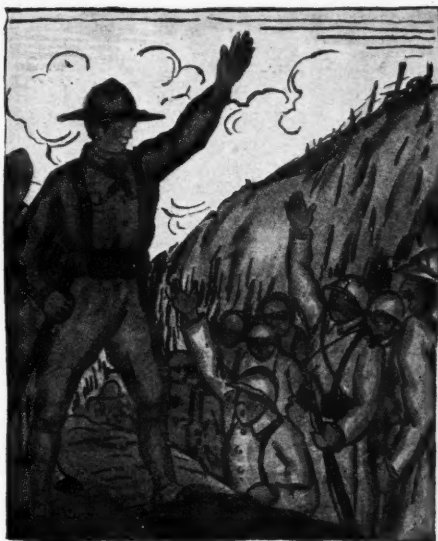
RETURNING TO EARTH  
From the *Sunday Chronicle*  
(Manchester)



THE EMBARRASSED GERMAN CHANCELLOR

"I do not say that I know this—I say that which I do not know and—  
I do not that which I say."

From *Le Rire* (Paris)



"HOLD FAST! WE'RE COMING!"

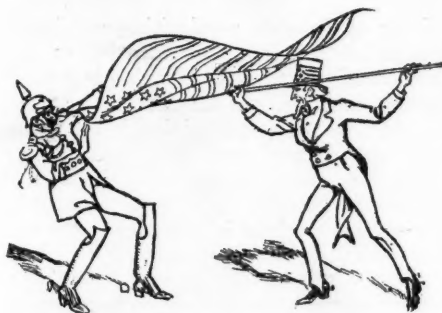
From *La Baionnette* (Paris)



A FRENCH PERIODICAL'S COVER-DESIGN TRIBUTE  
TO THE "SAMMIES"

ONE of the French cartoon papers, *La Baionnette*, devoted an entire number to the "Sammies." Above, at the right, we

reproduce the striking cover design of that issue. At the left appears the sturdy "Sammy" bringing cheer to his French allies in the trenches—a new version of "Hold the fort, for I am coming!"



Comment le drapeau, bandes et étoiles, manié par l'oncle Sam...



... va apparaître au Boche.

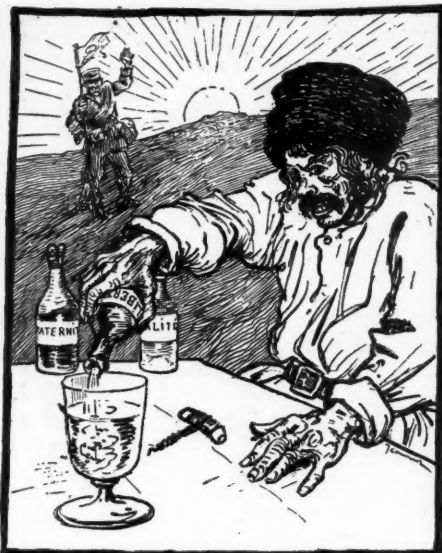
HOW THE STARS AND STRIPES IN THE HANDS OF  
UNCLE SAM WILL APPEAR TO THE BOCHE  
From *Le Pele Mele* (Paris)

Nov.—3



THE TWO EAGLES

From *La Baionnette* (Paris)



LIBERTY, —THE NEW VODKA

"You, there! If you abuse your privileges, it will be necessary to take them away altogether."

From *Le Rire* (Paris)



KERENSKY

A strong arm is needed to guide the chariot of state across the quagmire, with a team which responds to "haw" and "gee"!

From *Le Rire* (Paris)



A PRAYER FOR DELIVERANCE

IVAN: "How long, O Lord, how long!"

From *News of the World* (London)



FORMERLY: "What! You have been named a minister! Oh, what joy! What honor! What glory!"



Now: "What! You have been made a minister! Have you no thought for your wife and family!"

FORMERLY AND NOW

From *Novy Satirikon* (Petrograd)

Some of Russia's perplexities, as viewed from the outside, are illustrated in the cartoons on this page, together with a humorous Russian comment on the fact that at the present time a Russian minister's lot is not regarded as a happy one. Kerensky's difficult rôle is very clearly portrayed in the French drawing at the left. The hopeless position of the Russian soldier is suggested in the two cartoons at the bottom of the page.



ON THE RETREAT

"Why should we die, Brother? The National Congress said: 'Long live Russia, LONG LIVE the army.'"

From *Nebelspalter* (Zurich)





THE NEW GOVERNMENT BOOTS

"Good heavens! We can't even have nice boots now. How can I reconcile myself to that, my boots having hitherto been my only beauty."

From *Il 420* (Florence, Italy)

This page pictures some of the amenities of life in the European countries, where war necessities regulate practically everything in the ordinary man's and woman's existence from clothing to food and fuel.



THE BAKERS AT WORK

(Bread must not exceed certain limits in size or weight)  
From *Il 420* (Florence, Italy)



"Husband, please give me some money. I must buy coal."

"Why give up money for coal—rather throw the paper money into the fire!"

From *Nebelspalter* (Zurich)



"The Inspector is coming!"



"We have nothing, sir!"

FAT CONTROL

From *Nebelspalter* (Zurich, Switzerland)



THE WELL-KNOWN POET IS THE FIANCE OF THE GROCER'S SALESGIRL

(After his visit, when food regulations are forgotten, there is nothing left for other customers)

From *La Baionnette* (Paris)



ALSACE, BOUND AND GAGGED, BEFORE THE GERMAN COURT

"Tell me which is your country: Is it France, or Germany?"

From *Le Rive* (Paris)



THE INSEPARABLES

THE KAISER (to his People): Do not listen to those who would sow dissension between us. I will never desert you."

From *Punch* (London)



CORNERED

KAISER (having read Mr. Gerard's German reminiscences): "I never saw a more abominable tissue of deliberate truths."

From *Punch* (London)



PERFECT INNOCENCE

CONSTABLE WOODROW WILSON: "That's a very mischievous thing to do."

SWEDEN: "Please, sir, I didn't know it was loaded."

From *Punch* (London)

# ENGLAND'S GREAT HOUR— THE THIRD "WIPERS"

BY FRANK H. SIMONDS

## I. THE ANNIVERSARY

THREE years ago last month (October) a British army came to the now famous Ypres district. It had left the Aisne front, where the deadlock had become absolute, and hurried northward to the last remaining open space between the western end of the trench systems and the sea. When it started north this army dreamed of a push to Brussels, as it had looked forward to a similar destination two months before in the opening days of the war before the Battle of Mons.

But hardly had the first contingents of Sir John French's army reached the old Flemish city of Ypres, one division coming south from Ostend, having covered the Belgian retreat, and one corps and cavalry coming north under Sir Douglas Haig, when a new storm broke, another such storm as had swept the British from the Sambre to the north bank of the Seine two months before, and the British army was first halted, then beaten upon by the full fury of German advance, and finally almost annihilated in the last and most glorious battle of the British professional army.

First "Wipers," as the "Tommy" called it, was in fact a Waterloo of weeks and not hours. As Wellington prayed for night or Bluecher a century before, so Haig, hanging on grimly like the "Iron Duke," awaited the coming of the French supports, which were due days before they arrived and came only when the British army had become a shadow. But thin as was the "red line," it just held and the Kaiser's road to Calais was barred. The gap between the Yser and the Lys was another Thermopylæ and the army which held it, although it died, did not, like the Spartans, lose the gate.

Between La Bassée and the Yser the British fought for nearly a month, slowly constricting their lines as French supports came up. They never had 150,000 men in line and they lost at least 50,000 between Octo-

ber 15 and November 11, when the repulse of the Prussian Guard on the ever-famous Menin Road, now become familiar again in battle despatches, brought the western campaign of 1914 to an end in fog and mud.

Five months later a new assault upon the Ypres gateway again filled the battle news of the world. This time the attack came from the north and not from the east; this time the Germans sought to come south by the Pilkem and Langemarck roads as they had endeavored to come east by the Menin road the year before. This time they used poison gas for the first time, and its fumes destroyed the morale and routed the French Colonial troops standing between Langemarck and the Yser Canal. For two days the road to Ypres was open, despite all the gallantry of the Canadian Corps, which shared with the French black troops the horrors of the gas attack, but, unlike the native troops, held fast.

In the end a line was restored, the British drew back from the Paschendaele and Pilkem ridges; the ground held so gallantly in the first battle was surrendered in the second because of the French failure due to the gas attack and not to any German military superiority. Zonnebeke, Langemarck, the Polygon Woods, all the high ground between the Menin Road and the Roulers railroad was abandoned. Henceforth for more than two years the Germans sat on the hills both east and west of Ypres and shelled the British in the low ground about the town. Ypres was the worst place on the whole western front, and there were long debates as to the wisdom of surrendering it. But, like Verdun, Ypres had a moral value beyond its military importance and the British took their punishment and held on.

First and Second Ypres represent respectively the efforts of the old professional army of Britain and the beginning of the new army with the first Canadian contingent. To the survivors of the old army there were joined in the second struggle the first ele-

ments of the volunteer army. Both were outnumbered, outgunned; both were after a fashion murdered in their lines by German artillery, to which their own had neither the guns nor the high explosives to reply. In both battles the British fought a despairing defensive, in both they lost ground, and in both they barely managed to prevent a colossal German success.

## II. BRITAIN COMES BACK

Twenty-six months after the second battle of Ypres the third began. Last June there was a sudden and unexpected announcement that the British First Army, commanded by General Plumer, which had held the salient for two years, had stepped out of the trenches and cleared the whole of the famous "White Sheet Ridge," the southern end of the Paschendaele Ridge east of Ypres at a single blow. The eastern vantage ground from which the Germans looked down on Ypres and shelled the roads leading to the British lines in the salient, the villages of Messines and Wytschaete, lost on November 1, 1914, were taken in the briefest of battles with many guns and 7000 prisoners.

This was the first blow. A little more than a month later the second fell. To the westward the British, aided by the French troops along the Yser Canal, "went over the bags" and took Pilkem, Langemarck, Bixchoote, all the high ground lost by the French and British in the Second Battle of Ypres, together with some guns and 3000 prisoners. This was the end of the Ypres salient; the Allied line now ran straight from the neighborhood of Dixmude to the Lys near Warneton.

These two blows are worth noting, because they were delivered by British armies which had been raised since the earlier struggles; they were delivered by armies which had been created out of a civil population. The guns which took the mastery of the field were the creation of British factories since the coming of the war. At last the Germans were outnumbered, outgunned; British supremacy in the air was absolute; what the old professional army of Britain had to endure two and three years earlier now fell to the lot of the Germans; the whole situation had changed.

And so this opening of the great offensive in the Ypres salient has a value that is worth emphasizing. In the spring of 1915 we were

all waiting eagerly for the push of that mythical army, for that "million" of Kitchener. We believed that an army could be created in months. But not in 1915 or 1916 was a trained British army to strike. The Somme last year was the beginning of an untrained army. In this terrible struggle Britain did train her army; she was at last ready when the real offensive of 1917 opened.

Years ago, Bernhardt wrote that Germany could only win her next war if she disposed of one of her great foes before all could get ready. In a sense Germany has disposed of Russia, but in this time France has held, Britain has come up, and we in the United States are in the war and beginning. Like the British we shall be at least two years in attaining the point from which we can make a real start. Next year we shall be able to employ numbers approximating those of Britain in the first year of the war, but far less well trained. But in 1919, if the war goes to two more campaigns, we can hope to fight our Somme.

And this brings me to the point I wish to make here. From the opening of the war, through the Marne and the Verdun campaigns, France bore the great burden of the war in the West. It was not until the Somme that the British began to be effective on the offensive. But this year, since the end of the French campaign at the Aisne, it has been the British who have borne the burden; they are now doing what the French did at the Marne and Verdun; the western duel between France and Germany has become a duel between Britain and Germany.

In the nature of things this situation will endure next year. Our forces, precious as they will be to the French as a new reserve, will hardly do as much as Sir John French's exiguous forces did in 1915. France will do something, but not anything comparable with her earlier work; her great contribution has been made. Thus 1918, like 1917, will be Britain's year. But 1919 should see us ready to take over a very considerable portion of the burden of attack. British numbers then, like French numbers now, will begin to fail. Alone of all the nations fighting our man-power will be still increasing, still unscratched, and it may fall to us to strike the final blow, if the war remains one of attrition, which I believe will hardly be the case.

But now it is essential to recognize that Britain has arrived. On old fighting ground



her new armies are proving their superiority to the German in all that makes an army powerful. The Kaiser called the first British force "a contemptible little army," and the army adopted the term and called themselves the "Old Contemptibles." Now the British have ten thousand where they had one thousand three years ago; they have taken over from the French the main burden of the war and they are pounding the Germans exactly as Grant pounded Lee in the campaign of 1864 which broke the back of the Confederacy.

A weary Germany, already deprived of its best men by battle losses, compelled to use inferior material, is fighting a Britain whose best manhood is now in line, and behind this British army is gathering the American, which in its turn can and will take over from the British as the British have taken over from the French. For two years Germany fought France and Russia, incurring huge casualties while inflicting even greater losses. Now she has to suffer far greater losses than she inflicts in fighting a new foe, while France rests. In the future she must meet still another fresh foe. This means the progressive exhaustion of Germany's manpower at a far greater rate than that of wastage of any of her foes. If the war goes two more years, Germany at the end will have lost an infinitely greater percentage of her male population than any of her opponents and her recovery after the war will thus be retarded tremendously. This is contemporary attrition.

Germany is now in the position of a man running a race, who has to compete not with one rival but with three, and as one of her rivals tires another takes up the task. She has put Russia out; she has held her own against France, but against Britain she is showing the effect of her previous exertions, and Britain can in her turn give way to the United States. Another year of war will mean that at least half of the men of Germany of military age and physical fitness will have been killed, permanently disabled, or captured, and the latter are relatively few. By comparison France will have lost not more than a third, Britain hardly more than a quarter. Then, in 1919, we shall inflict the great loss upon Germany, having ourselves suffered up to that moment practically no loss.

Thus, even though the victory be long delayed, the very delay will tell against the loser, for Germany is losing the war unmis-

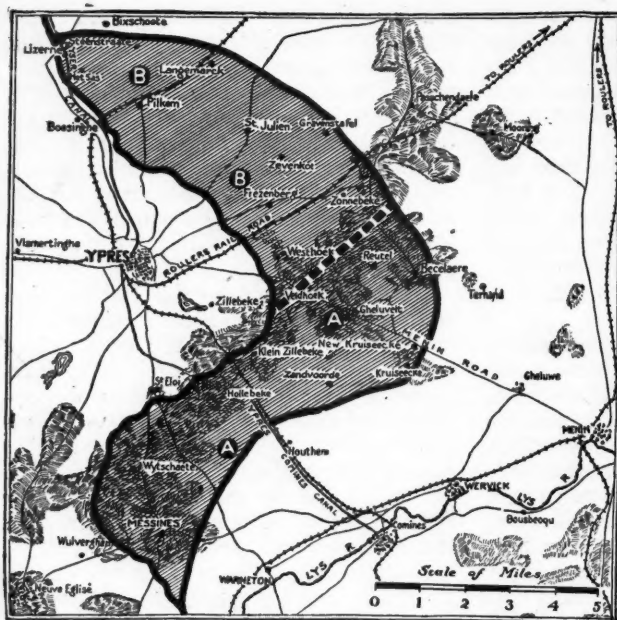
takably. The mere elimination of more than half of the men able to fight in German armies will insure a period of peace to the world, and the blood tax will remain to demonstrate to the Germans for long years the folly of their policy. The South fought just such a war against terrific odds half a century ago, and not only the flower but the mass of Southern white population was swept away in battle. Half a century did not heal the wounds.

It is essential to keep this fact in mind when the progress of British attack seems small measured by the battle maps. The real progress of the Allied cause is being revealed in mortality tables. The male population of Germany is steadily being exterminated, while the cost of the task is being divided between her enemies. Thus she is not only losing the war, but after the war her position will be incomparably worse than that of her opponents.

### III. PASCHENDAELE RIDGE

Turning now to the recent British operations, it is necessary first to recall the topography of the Ypres country. It should be remembered at the outset that Ypres, itself, is in the midst of the typical Flanders region, the low country, crossed by innumerable canals and rivulets, which have been canalized for centuries. From Bethune northward this country extends to the lower Scheldt. The hills so frequently mentioned are actually gently sloping elevations. Just as the American who is familiar with the history of the Battle of Waterloo and has read of the height of Mont St. Jean, stands in amazement looking out upon the field itself when he first sees it and recalls not the rugged country of the Appalachian seaboard but the prairies of the West, so he would view the district between the Lys and the Yser, on which was fought in 1914 a battle greater than Waterloo and only less momentous in human history, for had the Germans broken through to Calais they might conceivably have abolished most of the consequences of the French victory between Paris and Verdun.

Bearing in mind, however, this qualification as to the stature of the hills about Ypres, it is still necessary to recognize that they played a decisive part in the various contests and that for the possession of the most considerable of them three battles were fought—the first in October and November, 1914,



THE YPRES SALIENT

(AA shows ground lost in the first battle of Ypres. BB shows ground lost in the second battle of Ypres)

the second in April and May, 1915, and the third and greatest, in the size of the armies engaged, from June, 1917, to the present moment.

To start at the beginning, there is between Bixschoote, at the edge of the marshes along the Yser River, and Warneton, on the Lys, a fifteen-mile stretch of solid ground; that is, ground suitable for the movement of guns, transport, and large bodies of men. West of Bixschoote is the marshy region, which was flooded when the Belgians closed the sluices at Nieupoort in the critical days of the first Battle of Yser. South and east of Warneton, that is, on the right bank of the Lys, Allied operations are rendered impossible by the German occupation of Lille, with its forts and defenses, which, despite the fact that they were dismantled by the French, were too great an obstacle for Allied resources either in 1914 or 1915.

Ypres, itself, lies in a little basin, about the tiny Yperlee stream which flows west to the Yser. It is the junction of several important roads and railways and through it passes a canal from the Lys to the Yser. It was a fortress in the eighteenth century, and some of the ramparts of Vauban have survived the artillery of Krupp, but these had no value on the contemporary military

side. Of the roads and railroads the more important from west to east are the Bethune-Bruges railway, which comes up from the south and after leaving Ypres crosses the canal near Boesinghe, passes through Langemarck and continues thence to Thourout; the Ypres-Roulers railway and highway, which parallel each other and run northeastward to Roulers; and the Menin Road, which runs straight from Ypres southeast to Menin on the Lys. A mile south of this last is the canal connecting the Lys with the Yser and Ypres with Commines.

South, east, and northeast of Ypres, at a distance of rather less than three miles, is the famous Paschendaele Ridge, which is the most important geographical detail in the entire country. This

Ridge runs from southwest to northeast. It is at no point more than two miles wide and at many not more than one. Its highest point is at the south near Messines, where it is 250 feet above the level of the sea; at the other end, near Paschendaele, it is rather less than 200 feet. At no point is it more than a hundred feet above the surrounding country and it rises in gentle slopes, making a far more impressive showing on the map than upon the vision of the tourist.

Along this ridge, from south to north, are a number of small villages, which are forever famous in British battle-history. These are Messines, Wytschaete, Hollebeka, Klein Zillebeke, Zandavorde, Gheluvelt, Broodseinde and Zonnebeke. North of the last it narrows to a point at Paschendaele. Actually this Ridge is the watershed between the Lys and the Yser. Down its gently sloping western flanks flow a number of brooks which reach the Yser west of the inundated district. Eastward, over a much shorter course, flow other brooks leading to the Lys. Save in rainy weather—unhappily frequent in this weather-cursed corner of Europe—these streams are not obstacles to military operations.

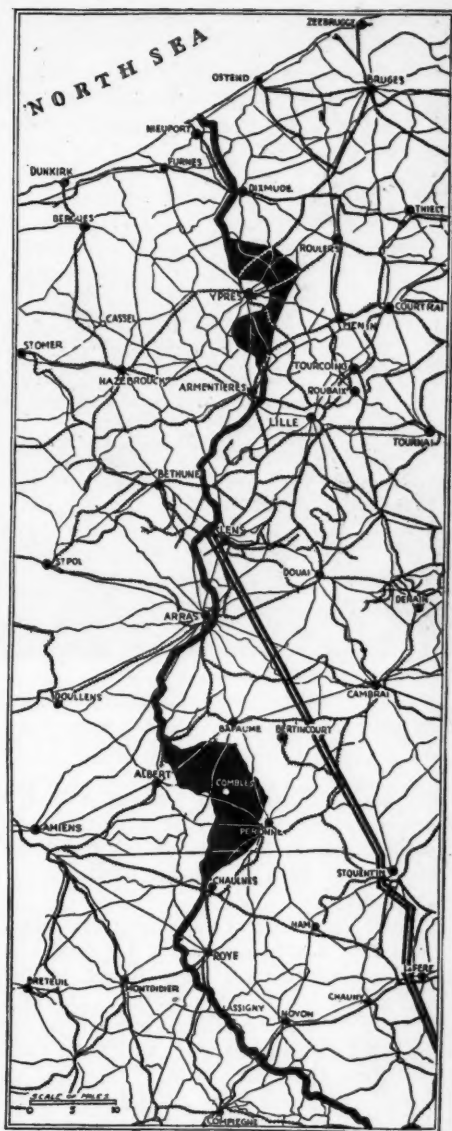
Separating the streams which flow west to the Yser are a number of lower ridges

running at right angles to the main Paschendale Ridge, the only one of importance in the present operations being that north of Zonnebeke, which first borrows the name of Grafenstafel and then of Pilkem. It is the natural extension of the front of an army standing on the main ridge and troops in position on this Pilkem-Grafenstafel elevation would cover the flank of an army on the main Ridge. On the other hand, were both the southern end of the Paschendale Ridge, with the villages of Wytchaete and Messines and the western end of the Pilkem Ridge in the possession of an enemy, the position of an army defending Ypres would be exceedingly dangerous because its rear and communications would be under the fire and observation of its foe. And it is worth recalling that the Messines position was lost in 1914, the Pilkem in 1915, and both were retaken this year.

So much for the general topography of the country. Bear in mind again that an army holding all the Paschendale Ridge from Messines to Zonnebeke would look down on a vast sweep of country to the east and southeast. It would be able to see as far as Lille and to sweep the whole of the upper valley of the Lys as far north as Courtrai. Its heavy artillery in position behind the Ridge would be able to command the Menin-Roulers road five miles to the east and play havoc with German communications, while its operations would remain hidden to the enemy save for the aerial observation and its communications would be beyond reach of effective bombardment. Once, however, the army should be driven over and off the Ridge, it would lose all these advantages and would be huddled in the Ypres basin, in a position which it would cost a steady and terrible wastage to hold and would always be a danger point, and this is what happened to the British as a consequence of First and Second Ypres.

#### IV. BRITISH STRATEGY

Now what was the underlying purpose of the British when they selected the Ypres sector as the field of their major effort in 1917? Why did they decide to make their great effort on the old fighting ground of two earlier struggles? For the obvious reason that such an attack, if successful, would result in two things—a retreat of German armies out of all French territory west of the Meuse and the surrender by the



THE WESTERN FRONT, SHOWING THE CHANGES MADE BY ALLIED ADVANCES DURING THREE YEARS OF WAR

The double line extending southeast from Lens marks the "farthest east" attained by the Allies on that portion of the front between Arras and Soissons. The ground between this and the old line was mostly won in the first half of 1917. The territory won in the heavy fighting at the Somme and Ypres is indicated by the widened black areas on the map. About one-third of the entire Western Front is here shown. South of the area covered by the map the line swerves sharply to the east, passing through Rheims and Verdun, and thence running southwest to the vicinity of Belfort.



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

**A GERMAN GUN CAPTURED BY THE FRENCH DURING THE RECENT VERDUN OFFENSIVE**

(This piece was taken in the victorious French advance north of Verdun over the ground occupied by the Germans in the offensive of their armies under the Crown Prince in February, 1916)

Germans of the Belgian seacoast with the troublesome submarine base at Zeebrugge. Nowhere else on the British front did the same reward seem to present itself for the same effort.

Recall for a moment the Somme campaign. When that battle opened the German line ran from the Somme near Albert to the Aisne at Soissons in a wide-circle. It was a salient, a very large salient, but not larger than the Polish salient from which the Germans drove the Russians in 1915. Just as Hindenburg struck south from East Prussia behind Warsaw and at the lines of communication serving the Russians in the Warsaw salient, the British and French, in 1916, struck along the side of the German salient in France, the Noyon salient as it was called at that time.

They pushed a wedge into the side of this salient between Bapaume and Péronne; they opened a breach in the side walls and by the end of the campaign they had pushed far enough in so that the position of the Germans in the salient had become perilous and with the coming of spring the Germans had to get out, withdrawing to their present

lines. The German retreat from Noyon was wholly similar to the Russian withdrawal from Warsaw; neither was the result of a direct attack, but both came as a consequence of a successful assault upon the side of a salient, an assault which reached for the lines of communication in the salient.

Now the present British offensive, which has small but useful French coöperation, is striking at the side of the much larger salient, which is the whole German front from the hills near Verdun to Lille. Just as Hindenburg struck south through the Bobr-Narew-Niemen barrier, Haig is pushing in on a similar salient. He is approaching Menin and Roulers, as the British and French approached Péronne and Bapaume last year, and after he gets both places the German position in all the salient to the south will be dangerous. A little push beyond Menin, to Courtrai, will almost certainly compel a German retirement to the line of the Scheldt and the Meuse, to the line which starts at Antwerp, passes before Brussels and attains Namur and then runs behind the Meuse to the neighborhood of Verdun.



This is the great purpose. Incidentally as Haig advances, thrusting a wedge down the Lys valley, he will cut all the railroads and highways serving the German armies on the Belgian coast. To avoid isolation, to escape envelopment, these armies will presently have to retire upon Antwerp and Brussels, and when they retire Germany will lose her submarine bases and her sea-coast facing Britain.

This British operation necessarily had three phases. The first consisted in clearing the Germans off the Messines end of the Paschendaele Ridge. The second was the similar clearing operation westward on the Pilkem Ridge. These two operations took place in June and early August, respectively. Once these German vantage-points were taken, the German hold upon the hills east and west of Ypres broken, there was a chance to begin the third phase, the pushing forward of the wedge, the advance toward Roulers and Menin, the advance over the main stretch of the Paschendaele Ridge and down the eastern slope. In September and October we have been seeing this main thrust get under way; we have seen it surmount the Paschendaele Ridge from Paschendaele to the Ypres-Commines Canal, and latterly we have been seeing it thrusting forward in rapid pushes toward Roulers itself. A year ago in the Somme time I advised my readers to watch Péronne and Bapaume. These were the crucial points; their fall would doom the Noyon salient. Now I advise my readers to watch Roulers and Menin. When they fall the fate of the whole German position in France will almost certainly be sealed. In any event a short push beyond them will make the greatest German retirement since the Marne inescapable.

We watch battle fronts and see gains of yards and rods with little comprehension of what is actually happening. But now as last year the gain of these yards and rods carries with it the assurance of the eventual gain of hundreds of square miles, even thousands, for the next German retreat will release more than 5000 square miles of French territory and not less than 3000 of Belgian. Five-sixths of captive France will thus be liberated. And it is for this that Haig is fighting, not for yards or trenches, and not only is he fighting for it, he is winning his fight at a far swifter pace and at infinitely smaller cost than last year at the Somme.

## V. BRITON AND GERMAN

So much for the major strategy. It is essential to grasp it because unless the ultimate objective is perceived the battle reports are meaningless. But the value of the struggle that is going forward is not comprehended in a mere examination of the strategy. Grant, in his great campaign from the Rapidan to Petersburg, did not realize any one of his immediate objectives. Lee met him and blocked him, but Lee's army in the contest was worn "to a frazzle." Grant could replace his losses, Lee could not.

More than this, as the contest continued and temporary checks to Grant did not stop him, the Southern army slowly but surely learned the fatal truth that the war was lost. It was an army already beaten which Grant faced the following spring and disposed of in a few days. Now the German army in Flanders is learning the same lesson. It knows its own inferiority in numbers, in material, in guns and in munitions. It has been losing ground steadily for more than four months. It has lost all the high ground it held in June.

The mission of the German army as explained to it by its commanders is to hold until the submarine saves the day. It was asked to hold three months; it has held six and the submarine has not won and is not winning the war. Even Tirpitz, who set a limit as early as May of this year, now asserts that the time cannot be fixed for the submarine triumph. The German soldier knows his disadvantages, he knows that another campaign is inevitable, and he also knows that another campaign will mean a new period of pounding, of defeat, like the Somme and the present Ypres struggle.

Since the year opened the British have taken 60,000 prisoners and lost less than 20,000—something like 16,000 in point of fact. They have taken 332 cannon, many of them heavy pieces, and they have lost not one. They have taken the Vimy Ridge, Hill No. 70, the Paschendaele Ridge; they have advanced wherever they have attacked, and their advances are beginning to have a serious threat to German positions from the Meuse to the Lys. The result is simple; the British army feels itself superior; the German army is conscious not alone of its present inferiority but of its rapidly declining strength.

At the moment German strategy is comprehended in a grim resolve to hold on until

the weather ends this year's campaign; and the end is already in sight. Then will begin the most determined peace offensive of the war. If the Germans should be compelled to make their great retreat to the Antwerp-Brussels-Namur line this year, then the confession of defeat would be so plain that they would find little hearing for a peace proposal. It would be accepted as one more sign of consciousness of defeat. If they are to have a case for peace this winter, peace without large concessions, they must hold their lines for the rest of the campaign.

This they will probably be able to do, because the weather is already getting bad and we may see little more attacking before the close of operations. But, in my judgment, if the Germans fail in their peace maneuvers this winter, they will in the spring be forced to make another retreat like that of this year, but very much more considerable. If they can postpone retirement until spring they will have all winter to perfect their new line, already fortified, and to devastate the country they mean to leave as they did the Noyon salient last winter.

But when the retreat is made the whole course of the war will change. Unless all signs fail the next attack will not be made in Belgium; it will be made from the Lorraine front, where the firing-line is now on the frontier and a short push will carry the Allies into German territory. Once the Germans have been turned out of Northern France, I believe the war will go east to the gap between the Vosges and Verdun. Then the invasion of Germany will begin; and in that invasion American troops will inevitably play a part.

Meantime the British have asserted a moral and material superiority over the German troops which is unmistakable. The hour of Britain has arrived. Britain, Canada, and Australia are fighting forward in Flanders at a more rapid rate than any allied offensive has hitherto progressed. It is the Germans who are fighting a despairing offensive on the road they anciently took toward Calais with proud confidence. All the

conditions of 1914 are being reproduced upon the Ypres front, with only the parts changed.

At Verdun, France and Germany fought to a finish, and when the fight was over the French held all the useful ground they occupied at the beginning. At Ypres the British and Germans are fighting another finish fight and the Germans have already lost all the best positions which they occupied when the present struggle opened. They have lost them, and their ability to retake them is not even asserted by Berlin. The official statements from Berlin are becoming more and more like those of the British three years ago, the records of ground gallantly held but slowly lost.

Ypres is for England, for the greatest England, which is the British Empire, what the Marne and Verdun were for France; and Americans must watch this terrific struggle with the full realization that two years hence we may be called upon to take our turn as France and Britain have taken theirs. But if that time does come, we shall have no need to fear a new German attack upon civilization for half a century at least, for the losses of Germany will reproduce conditions like those following the Thirty Years' War. Four years ago all Germans were toasting "The Day" when Germany should challenge Britain on the ocean. But to-day, it is Britain who is challenging Germany successfully on land—a thing unbelievable to any German in the period when a hungry Teutonic state looked outward upon the sea which alone held it back from a decadent British Empire, its legitimate prey.

Next month I shall hope to review the campaign of 1917 in detail, for it will undoubtedly have closed by that time, but now I desire again to ask my readers to recall the events, the military events of 1864 in our Civil War, for I think the parallel is sound and feel sure that if there is a campaign of 1918 it will settle all the questions as to the winning of the war, even if it does not see the complete collapse of Germany under Anglo-French-American assault.



# RUSSIA: A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW

BY T. LOTHROP STODDARD

THE Russian Revolution of 1917 is a landmark of capital importance in world history comparable to the French Revolution of 1789. For Russia it ushers in a long period of readjustment and reconstruction which will consume many years or even generations. For the world at large it sets in motion political and social forces whose ultimate consequences may well be felt in the remotest corners of the earth.

The tremendous possibilities inherent in the Russian problem may be grasped by a glance at the bare size of the area and population involved. The Russian Empire as it existed in 1914 covered an area of 8,500,000 square miles (nearly three times the size of the United States), while its population numbered 178,000,000 souls. Stretching uninterruptedly from Central Europe to the Pacific and from the Arctic Ocean to the mountainous backbone of Central Asia, this huge political organism engrossed nearly one-sixth of the total land surface of the globe.

Like all great empires, the beginnings of modern Russia were humble and obscure. Russia's germ-cell was the small principality of Moscow that, towards the close of the Middle Ages, arose in the center of those vast East European plains which are the historical home of the Russian race. The principality of Moscow was only one of several Russian states which lay exposed to the devastations of the Tartars, Asiatic nomads, who from their seats in Southeastern Russia terrorized the whole country with their savage raids. The little principality of Moscow, however, produced a line of able rulers who performed the double task of breaking the Tartar yoke and uniting all the petty Russian states into a single realm—Muscovy—of which they took the title of "Tsars." They also laid the foundations of Greater Russia by encouraging Russian adventurers to cross the Ural Mountains and occupy the uninhabited Siberian plains to the Pacific, just as our pioneers later crossed the Appalachians and won the whole breadth of the North American continent for the United States.

Such was Russia when, at the close of the seventeenth century, the giant figure of Peter the Great ascended the throne. Peter found Russia large in extent of territory, but still half-Orientalized by the long Tartar domination and shut away from Western Europe by the then powerful kingdoms of Sweden and Poland, which systematically prevented Russian intercourse with the civilized West in order to keep Russia backward and weak. But Peter changed all this. He broke the power of Sweden and took from her the Baltic Provinces, thus giving Russia her needed sea outlet to the civilized world. Through this "western window" the light of Western civilization flooded in upon Russia's mediæval darkness, while hosts of Western Europeans, invited by Peter, gave Russia the rudiments of a Western state organization. Peter was a true "empire builder," for he transformed Russia from an inefficient Oriental despotism into a centralized European state with a modern army and a bureaucracy which, whatever its shortcomings, proved capable of holding and administering a multitude of conquered lands and peoples.

Thenceforth Russia's expansion was rapid. During the eighteenth century nearly the whole of Poland was annexed, the last Tartar Khanates of South Russia were conquered, and the Black Sea was changed from a Turkish to a Russian lake. During the nineteenth century the acquisition of Finland from Sweden enlarged Russia's Baltic seaboard, the annexation of Transcaucasia clinched Russia's mastery of the Black and Caspian seas, the conquest of Central Asia brought the Russian frontiers to the crest of the Himalayas overlooking India, while at the very close of the century the occupation of Manchuria opened up visions of a Russian-controlled China shattered only by the Russo-Japanese War. That disastrous conflict did not, however, entirely stop Russian encroachments upon China, for by 1914 the Chinese dependency of Mongolia was a veiled Russian protectorate, while Russian influence was predominant in Chinese Turkestan.

Thus, at the outbreak of the European



RUSSIA'S POLITICO-RACIAL DIVISIONS

War, Russia presented the spectacle of a mighty and ever-expanding empire with a strong, despotic government backed by millions of brave and devoted soldiers.

#### DIVERSITY OF RACIAL STOCKS

This onward uniformity, however, concealed numerous internal diversities. The Russian Empire was so much a work of armed conquest that its far-flung frontiers contained a multitude of widely varying races, cultures, and creeds. The core of the empire was, of course, the territory occupied by the "Great Russian" race (the true "Muscovites"), which, spreading from its original center in the Central Russian plains, had settled the forest country of North Russia to the Arctic Ocean and occupied the habitable parts of Siberia to the Pacific. In 1914 the Great Russians numbered about sixty millions, but they constituted only one-third of the empire's 178,000,000 souls. The other two-thirds were made up of the most diverse racial elements. There were first of all the kindred "Little" and "White" Russian stocks; the former, numbering some twenty-seven millions, occupied South Russia; the latter, a scant six millions, settled in the

swamp country between the plains of Great Russia and Poland.

The Great Russians considered both these stocks as integral members of the Russian family, though the Little Russians in particular possessed a distinct language and a strong local patriotism. However, in the larger sense, one-half of the empire's population might be counted of "Russian" blood.

About this "Russian" core stretched a varied belt of non-Russian lands and peoples—the fruit of centuries of Russian expansion and conquest. To the northwest lay Finland, a country of lake and forest inhabited by 3,500,000 progressive folk, Swedish in culture, Protestant in religion, and in full communion with Western civilization. South of Finland lay the Baltic Provinces, much like Finland in race, religion, and general civilization, but with a culture derived from Germanic rather than Scandi-

navian sources. South of the Baltic Provinces stretched a long band of territories which had once made up the now defunct Kingdom of Poland. These territories were inhabited by several races: 8,000,000 Poles, 1,500,000 Lithuanians, 500,000 Germans, 5,000,000 Jews, and numerous White and Little Russian units.

South Russia was racially even more complex. Besides the Little Russian majority already noted, there was a considerable Great Russian element, 1,000,000 Rumanians in the border province of Bessarabia, 1,000,000 Tartars along the Black Sea littoral, and a sprinkling of Germans, Rumanians, Bulgarians, Greeks, etc., scattered in agricultural colonies or present in the industrial and port towns. In Southeastern Russia were numerous Asiatic elements: 1,000,000 Tartars along the Volga and 2,000,000 Mongol nomads in the vast steppes about the Caspian Sea. Finally, the Russian province of Transcaucasia was a veritable ethnic crazy-quilt, where some millions of Georgians, Circassians, Tartars, Armenians, Persians, and other minor races, reinforced by three million recent Russian immigrants, jostled one another in racial complexity.



As to Asiatic Russia, the ribbon of Russian population, 5,000,000 strong, occupying the Siberian plains and river valleys from the Urals to the Pacific, shaded off northward into uninhabited Arctic wastes and impinged southward upon the native populations of Central Asia, mostly Mohammedan in religion and Turko-Tartar in blood. In Central Asia, as in Transcaucasia, the tide of Russian immigration was setting strong. In 1914, the Russian population of Central Asia numbered 700,000.

Such was the multiplex array of races, cultures, and creeds over which Nicholas II, last autocrat of all the Russias, ruled as the "Great White Czar." Since March, 1917, the Czardom has gone, and with it most of the machinery of despotic authority—bureaucrats, secret police, and all the rest. The question naturally arises whether the new democratic order contemplated by the Revolutionists will suffice to preserve Russia's present frontiers, or whether the huge Russian Empire of 1914 is destined to split up along the lines of race, culture, and religion. The Russian Empire has been largely built up by military conquest and, despite generations or even centuries of Russian rule, some of the conquered populations have retained their national identity, while suppressed longings for independence have been nurtured by harsh governmental efforts at "Russification."

#### POLAND AND FINLAND

The region of the empire where the separatist spirit is strongest is undoubtedly Poland. Despite the partition of their country between Russia, Austria, and Prussia at the end of the eighteenth century, the Poles have never ceased to dream of a restored Poland, and the Russian Poles proved by two bloody insurrections, in 1831 and 1863, their detestation of the Muscovite yoke. Although both peoples are Slavs, racial kinship is entirely nullified by differences in religion and culture, the Russians being Greek Orthodox in faith and East European in culture, whereas the Poles are Roman Catholic in religion and possess a civilization derived from the Latin West. Poles and Russians are temperamentally so antipathetic that any genuine fusion can never be.

Should the present democratic spirit which now dominates the Russian Revolution prove lasting, however, the Russian people would probably not object to an independent Poland. So long as Russia was a military

empire with an expansive, imperialistic foreign policy, Poland was obviously valuable both as a strategic threat to Russia's Central European neighbors, Germany and Austria, and as an important step towards that Russian dominance of the entire Slav world which was the cardinal tenet of the "Panslavist" school of Russian imperialism. But if Russia becomes what the revolutionary leaders desire—a democratic member of a peaceful fraternity of European democracies—the retention of a recalcitrant Poland could form no true part of a new Russia based upon the people's will.

The same reasoning applies to Finland. The Finns can never by any possibility merge themselves in the general current of Russian national life. The great value of Finland to Russia in the past has been its strategic importance, assuring as it does Russian supremacy in the eastern Baltic, covering Russia's capital, Petrograd, and making possible imperialistic dreams of Scandinavian conquests and Russian naval bases on the open Atlantic along the Norwegian coasts. But all that would be irrelevant if the aspirations of Russian democrats regarding a peaceful, de-militarized Europe should come true.

#### "LITTLE RUSSIA"—THE UKRAINE

The thorniest of Russia's racial problems is undoubtedly that of "Little Russia," or the "Ukraine." The Little Russians (who prefer to be called "Ukrainians") differ from the Great Russians in language and culture fully as much as the Dutch do from the Germans. Had the Russian Government granted them local autonomy and respected their language and customs, there seems little doubt that the Ukrainians would to-day be loyal citizens of the Russian state, especially when it is remembered that the great divider of East European peoples—religious schism—is here absent, both Great and Little Russians being Greek Orthodox in faith.

As a matter of fact, however, the old Czarist government tried for centuries to make the Ukrainians into Great Russians, while the middle-class "Liberals" who controlled the Dumas after the inauguration of Russian parliamentary life in 1905, showed themselves as imperialistic and intolerant towards the Ukrainians as the Czarist bureaucrats had ever been. All this has embittered the Ukrainians and makes them doubt the possibility of safeguarding their racial identity within the boundaries of the Russian state. On the other hand, the

Ukraine's geographical position, lying as it does between North Russia and the Black Sea, would render it impossible for even the most democratic Russia to view with equanimity the severance of the Ukraine from the Russian political body. The effect of such a severance upon the Great Russians would be much the same as the effect which the success of the Southern Confederacy would have had upon the Northern States of the American Union. We here have one of those "hard cases" which "make shipwreck of the law."

#### A FEDERATED, DEMOCRATIC RUSSIA

Poland, Finland, and the Ukraine are the three separatist centers which actively threaten the integrity of the Russian frontiers as these stood in 1914. They are all serious problems which will demand constructive statemanship and mutual forbearance if they are to be successfully solved. As things now look, it would appear that Poland and Finland stand a good chance of gaining from a democratic Russia full local autonomy, if not complete independence. At the same time, such a solution as independence may not turn out to be even desirable.

The Russians, like all genuinely great peoples, have a strong, attractive force which insensibly draws subject alien minorities and tends to keep such minorities voluntarily in the common political association, however violent may have been their repugnance to that political association when it was first imposed. Such cases have been often observed in the history of the British Empire. Now the Russians, as a people, seem to possess this attractive force to an unusual degree. The trouble has been that the old Czarist government has persistently nullified its working by brutal persecutions and "Russifications" of non-Muscovite minorities, attempting to turn all the inhabitants of the Empire into standardized "Great Russians" according to the famous Panslavist formula: "One Faith, One Speech, One Law."

That sort of thing has naturally outraged the deepest aspirations of the non-Russian minorities and has made them skeptical of ever obtaining safety for their racial and cultural existence inside the frontiers of the Russian state. But if the present Revolution really lives up to its principles; if it develops, not, like the French Revolution, into intolerant popular imperialism culminating in Caesarism, but into a genuine democracy

tolerant of minorities and respectful of individual differences of race, culture, and creed, it is very possible that the present separatist elements may no longer wish to sever all political ties with the Russian state. Assured of local autonomy and free cultured life, they might prefer partnership in the mighty federation of democratic New Russia to a narrower existence as small, separate nations.

#### THE RUSSIAN LACKS IN POLITICAL EFFICIENCY

The possibility of such a transformation of the Russian Empire into a federalized state in which all its diverse races may find a secure and contented place is enhanced by certain qualities of the Russian character. The average Great Russian displays a personal kindness, tolerance, and charity towards his fellow-men shown by few other peoples. He also possesses to a marked degree the sense of democracy and the spirit of coöperation. Of course, there is another side to the shield. The mystical strain in the Russian makes him prone to a blind devotion to cherished ideals which frequently degenerates into wild fanaticism, while his primitive emotional nature betrays him into bursts of savage cruelty in striking contrast to his usually mild and good-tempered behavior. The dense ignorance of the Russian masses (only a small minority of whom are literate) makes Russia a fertile breeding-ground for fantastic and utopian doctrines involving possibly disastrous consequences. Most serious of all, the Russian has never displayed that political efficiency which is so prominent a characteristic of Anglo-Saxon peoples. In small local associations which rest upon personal contacts, like village councils or workingmen's societies, the Russian does remarkably well, but in larger groupings such as political parties or parliamentary bodies he shows an inability for consistent team-play or common-sense compromise, and betrays a tendency to anarchy. This lack of political efficiency seems, indeed, to have been common to all Slav peoples throughout history, and has been the cause of many of their worst misfortunes. It is a serious defect, which must constantly be kept in mind when weighing the problem of Russia's future.

We should also remember that that future is dependent upon external as well as internal factors. Unfortunately for Russia her hour of domestic reconstruction finds her at death-grips with an able and ruthless foe. The

outcome of the European War must necessarily affect profoundly the outcome of the Russian Revolution. If the war should end with a German triumph or even with German control of Poland and the Baltic Provinces, Russia would be left in such a precarious position that democratic programs would have to be shelved in favor of strong government and re-militarization. All this shows the folly of dogmatic prophecy in times like these, when the world is in flux and destiny hovers hesitant over the battlefield. Under such circumstances the only wise course is to state facts, gauge tendencies, and sketch out alternative possibilities.

#### RUSSIA'S ECONOMIC STRENGTH

It is, therefore, with a certain relief that we pass from the realms of war and policy to the economic domain. Here we are upon surer ground. Howsoever the war may end, men will eat, drink and clothe themselves, sow and reap, buy, sell, and exchange. Whether Russia evolve into a pacific, federal democracy, or pass, like Revolutionary France, from Jacobin anarchy to Caesarism, the ore will still lie in Russian mines, the mouzhik still turn his furrow, while even the shell-blasted forests will grow again.

And such matters are by no means devoid of practical interest to ourselves. The close of the present war will leave all the combatants (ourselves included) so debt-ridden and impoverished that there will be a universal race for foreign markets in order to stimulate home production and hasten industrial recuperation. And to a manufacturing nation like ourselves, Russia offers one of the greatest openings for foreign trade. A brief survey of her economic condition will therefore be of practical value.

#### ENORMOUS FARM ACREAGE

Russia's economic resources are of a richness and variety fully commensurate to her extent. In fact, Russia is a land of great latent opportunities, for lack of capital, bad political and social conditions, and insufficient means of transportation have hitherto notably retarded her economic progress. How far Russia's actual production lags behind its potentiality is strikingly illustrated by the state of Russian agriculture. Russia is preëminently an agricultural country. Seven-eighths of the population of European Russia are engaged in agricultural pursuits of one kind or another, 81 per cent. of the people being officially listed as "peasants."

The area devoted to cereal crops and stock-raising is enormous. In 1913 the area under cultivation for these purposes alone totalled 368,000,000 acres, divided as follows: cereal crops, 257,000,000 acres; potatoes, 11,000,000 acres; flax and hemp, 5,500,000 acres; meadows, 96,000,000 acres. The output of this acreage yields imposing totals. In 1913, reckoned in poods (1 pood = 36 pounds) they were: cereals, 5,636,000,000 poods; potatoes, 2,191,000,000 poods; sugar, 106,000,000 poods; hay, 3,246,000,000 poods. Besides these major crops, Americans would do well to note that Russia is also a large-scale producer of cotton and tobacco. In 1914 the cotton acreage in Central Asia and the Caucasus was 1,800,000 acres, yielding 1,250,000 500-pound bales, while in 1913 the tobacco acreage was 154,000, yielding 6,500,000 poods. As might be inferred from the size of the hay crop and the extensive stock-ranges in the steppe-lands of the Empire, Russia is also a great producer of live-stock and dairy products. In 1914, Russia possessed 35,000,000 horses, 52,000,000 horned cattle, 72,000,000 sheep and goats, and 15,000,000 pigs.

Now at first blush these figures would seem to indicate great agricultural prosperity, especially when we remember that the great "black earth" belt of South-Central Russia is akin to our best prairie soil, while vast areas in Siberia are the counterparts of the wheat lands of the Canadian Northwest. Certainly, even as things stand, Russia is one of the leading agricultural producers of the world. And yet, when we come to examine social conditions, we find such ignorance of modern scientific farming, antiquated methods, lack of capital, and general inefficiency that the Russian peasant is usually poor, debt-ridden and threatened with chronic starvation. That Russia, under these handicaps, can still produce so much, shows what Russian agriculture might accomplish under methods similar to those prevailing in America.

#### MINERAL RESOURCES

Russia's mineral resources are proportionately as great as her agricultural, and here conditions are slightly better, foreign capital and direction having done much of recent years to rectify the wasteful and antiquated methods formerly employed. The two mineral products of greatest world-significance are, of course, iron and coal, and with both of these Russia is abundantly

endowed. The Empire's principal iron deposits lie in the Donetz region of South-Central Russia, the Urals, and Russian Poland. The main coal-fields lie in the Donetz region and Russian Poland, with important subsidiary fields in the Urals and Russia-in-Asia. The total outputs in 1912 were: coal, 1,800,000,000 poods; pig-iron, 256,000,000 poods; worked iron and steel, 227,000,000 poods. Russia also possesses fair amounts of the precious metals, especially platinum and gold, while the oil-fields of Baku, Transcaucasia, are among the richest in the world.

Abundance of iron, coal, and oil gives Russia the physical prerequisites of modern industrial life, and Russia has, in fact, already done something to make herself a manufacturing country as well as a producer of raw products. About twenty years ago, under the leadership of the late Count Witte, the Russian Government began an intensive development of Russian industry. A high tariff-wall was erected, foreign capital was sedulously invited, and the upshot was rapid industrial development in certain favored districts like the Donetz basin and the Lodz region of Russian Poland. But these results, though noteworthy, did not fully come up to expectations. Russian industry was, and still is, a hothouse growth, dependent upon high protection and unable to stand foreign competition in most lines on anything like equal terms. Russia has not yet reached the stage of economic and social development where industrialism occurs spontaneously. She will long remain primarily a producer of raw materials, and she will, therefore, long offer a rich market for the manufactures of industrial nations.

#### FOREIGN TRADE—CHIEFLY GERMAN

This fact is strikingly revealed by the statistics of Russian foreign commerce. In 1913, Russia's foreign trade, reckoned in roubles (1 rouble = 51 cents), was: exports, 1,520,000,000 roubles; imports, 1,374,000,000 roubles. But of Russia's exports, 807,000,000 roubles were food stuffs and 550,000,000 roubles were raw materials or half-manufactured products, while only 30,000,000 roubles were manufactured goods; whereas, of Russia's imports, 163,000,000 roubles were foodstuffs, 622,000,000 roubles raw materials or half-manufactured articles, and 431,000,000 roubles manufactured goods. Russia was, therefore, im-

porting more than fourteen times the value of the manufactured goods she exported abroad.

The question here naturally arising is, who was selling Russia the chief share of this enormous mass of manufactured or half-finished articles? The answer is: Germany. The four leading nations in the category of Russia's imports for 1913 stood as follows: Germany, 643,000,000 roubles; England, 170,000,000 roubles; the United States, 74,000,000 roubles; France, 56,000,000 roubles. Germany was thus getting nearly half of Russia's total import trade and far and away the lion's share of the manufactured imports, since the chief items in these German imports to Russia were machinery, textiles, and kindred articles. As to the United States, although standing third on Russia's import list, it was selling Russia comparatively few manufactured goods, the chief item in American imports to Russia being raw cotton.

#### AMERICAN OPPORTUNITIES IN THE RUSSIAN MARKET

Since 1914, matters have radically altered. Germany being at war with Russia, her imports have fallen practically to zero, and it is extremely unlikely that the ratio of 1913 will ever be restored, since Germany owed much of her ascendancy in the Russian market to an extremely one-sided commercial treaty which Germany forced upon Russia during the dark days of the Russo-Japanese War. For American business here is a golden opportunity which, if properly grasped, should open up valuable outlets for American goods in a market capable of almost unlimited expansion.

American trade opportunities in Russia, like many other things, are, of course, bound up with the developments of the Russian Revolution and the outcome of the European War. Should the Revolution remain true to its ideals and the war end in a constructive settlement promising the beginning of a better and more stable world-order, Russia will unquestionably grow into a great and useful member of a new fraternity of free peoples. On the other hand, should the war end unsatisfactorily and should Russia sink through anarchy into a fresh cycle of militaristic despotism, she may become once more a source of anxiety to the world—a liability rather than an asset to the progress of mankind.



# WHAT AMERICAN FARMERS HAVE DONE THIS YEAR

BY CARL VROOMAN  
(Assistant Secretary of Agriculture)

**T**HERE is enough food in sight to win the war—enough food in sight to feed the world. The biggest crop of food products ever grown in the United States, which means the biggest one ever grown by any country in the world, is the result of our harvest. While our army for the trenches has not yet gone into action, the army in the furrows has already drawn blood, has won its first battle.

Harvest figures secured by the Department of Agriculture show that we have produced 3,248,000,000 bushels of corn, which is half a billion bushels in excess of the average crop. According to the same figures, we have 462,000,000 bushels of white potatoes, which is a hundred million bushels in excess of the average crop. To practically all other food crops the same rate of increase applies.

All of this is the result of emergency war work of American farmers in response to the appeal of the President and the Department of Agriculture. And it has been no make-believe, but real war for them—all but the physical danger. The army in the furrows has known hard toil, suffering, inconvenience, the upsetting of the normal manner of life, and the risk of financial disaster.

Without any kind of delay, on the very day that war was declared, an army of 6,000,000 farmers was mobilized. These men were actuated by patriotism of the same quality as the patriotism that moves men to the battle front. They were just as willing to make sacrifices, just as certain that sacrifice and suffering must be their portion.

In the fight to increase food products, a million American farmers risked bankruptcy. Thousands of them actually incurred bankruptcy and tens of thousands incurred impaired fortunes. Wherever weather or other conditions chanced to be sufficiently unfavorable, wherever unforeseen and insuperable difficulties arose, the farmer who had risked all he had to increase his production of foods fell in financial ruin. As a result there has

been a casualty list, a fatality list, of America's mighty army in the furrows!

These soldiers of the commissary who took a chance for the good of the country and lost, are not asking for sympathy. They invited the soldier's fate, and they will bear it like heroes—glad that it has been their privilege to suffer for their country's good. But they are entitled to recognition, entitled to be known and honored as veterans, along with the soldiers who later will come home with empty sleeves.

However, these financial casualties have been comparatively few. It has been a remarkably successful campaign, and the great majority of the army of food producers, at the moment of victory, are lusty and prosperous.

## HOW THE FOOD ARMY WAS ENLISTED

There was never another fight like it in the world. In the spring of 1917, the vulture of famine hovered low on the skyline of every nation in Europe, ready to swoop down into the streets of the capitals, threatening with the slow death of starvation more people than had died swiftly in battle since the war began. It looked as though the time was not far away when even the armies in the field could no longer be kept at a high pitch of fighting efficiency, as though civilization, already wounded and worn, must die of starvation.

Early in April of this year, the clock of destiny struck the greatest hour in history. Into the war of the world, the life and death struggle of liberty against absolutism, came America—ready to throw into the scales on the side of right the full might of its one hundred million people, the full might of a wealth greater than that of all continental Europe, the full might of a spiritual strength based in the practices of free government and buttressed by the consciousness of an unselfish service.

America rampant—but America unready!

The way was long. A year must elapse before an adequate army for the trenches could be trained and transported. Meanwhile, there was barely enough food in existence to keep the world scantily fed until harvest. Unless something heroic could be done, the armies of the Allies could not be sustained through another winter and the possibility loomed that, by the spring of 1918, America would wage the war alone.

Then there moved to the conflict, quietly and without the beating of drums, steadfastly and with the will to win, America's matchless army of patriot planters.

Two days before war was actually declared, an official of the Federal Department of Agriculture held a conference in Boston with the Committees of Public Safety of all the New England States. Two days after war was actually declared an official of the Department was in conference in Atlanta with the Southeastern Food Producers' Association, representing Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida.

The Atlanta meeting marked the actual entry into the war of the first division of the army of the furrows. Even before that time it had been standing under arms. Foreseeing, for several weeks before war was declared, that it was highly probable, and realizing that the food shortage was the first and most powerful enemy to be overcome, appeals were sent out to urban dwellers for the planting of an extra million of vegetable gardens, and to the farmers of the country to allow no acre to lie idle this year. With the assistance given by progressive newspapers and other agencies, this appeal went home to the gardeners and farmers of the entire country.

#### THE SOUTH COMES INTO THE FIGHT

During the fortnight following the Atlanta meeting an official of the Department made a swing through the Gulf and Lower Mississippi Valley States, speaking at the principal cities and arranging methods of coöperation with various organizations. Before the end of that fortnight the South was in the food fight to stay until the war should be won; cotton planters proceeded to cut down their acreage of cotton to bare necessity and to devote the remainder of their acres to corn, potatoes, beans, anything that would help to meet the world's food deficit. Owners of great timber tracts went to work to put their cut-over lands in cultivation. Big mill concerns, in some instances, put their entire

equipment of men and teams to work planting "corn in the cut-over," leaving the mills idle until the crops should be made. Others operated their mills half-time, using the men and teams for the remainder of the time in corn and potato production. All of them encouraged their men to employ their spare time making crops for themselves in the cut-over lands.

By the time this Southern tour was completed, the South was working out a determination not only to feed itself, a thing that it had never done before, but to produce a surplus of food for the nation's needs.

A movement was set on foot to form organizations in each State to coöperate with the State agricultural colleges on the one hand and with the United States Department of Agriculture on the other. Committees of public safety were organized in practically every community, and two million members of the Federation of Women's Clubs were at work to stamp out waste of food in kitchens. The South united—farmers, farmers' wives, business men, business men's wives—was at work to feed itself and have a surplus. The effort has been crowned with unqualified success. The corn crop in the South is from 25 to 35 per cent. larger than it ever was before. The crop of potatoes, both Irish and sweet, shows a greater relative increase. The soy bean, cow pea, and velvet bean crops have been enormously increased. The three-quarters of a billion dollars' worth of food that has ordinarily gone from the North to the South every winter will not be needed there this time, and will be available for export to the United States forces in the field and to the forces of the Allies.

#### THE WHOLE NATION AROUSED

On April 9, Secretary Houston held a conference in St. Louis with representatives of agricultural colleges and State departments of agriculture of thirty-two States. Plans were carefully worked out for speeding up food production and promoting food conservation. As a result of that conference, both the enthusiasm and the systematic work already in progress in the South and in New England was extended to the whole of the United States. At the request of Secretary Houston, on April 13, a similar conference, under the leadership of President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of the University of California, was held for the coast country, and the plans formulated by the St. Louis conference were unanimously endorsed.

Secretary Houston, meanwhile, had held a conference with representatives of the agricultural press of the country and every farm paper became a crusader for bigger crops.

By the middle of April, two weeks after war was declared, the Department of Agriculture had organized the farming forces of the entire country for a concerted drive toward greater food production. On April 18, Secretary Houston submitted the plan in a formal report to the Senate, and the committees on agriculture of both branches of Congress set to work to draft legislation putting the Department of Agriculture on a war basis and clothing the President with full powers to take such further steps as should be found necessary to produce the largest possible food crops, to market them efficiently and economically, to distribute them to the consumer without extortion, and to conserve them scrupulously, in order to insure an ample supply of food for the armies of the United States, for the armies of the Allies, for the neutral nations, and even, after the war, for the Central Powers.

The degree of success that has attended the effort at increased production is beyond all expectations. Success has been almost universal. Production of nearly all food crops has been increased in every section of the country. Of all of them, however, the half-billion bushels increase in corn is the most impressive.

The United States is flinging into the balance of world strife the greatest corn crop ever harvested by human hands which may prove to be the mightiest single force ever exerted in human warfare. It is not difficult to form some conception of the profound military significance of these billions of bushels. Rest assured they realize it in Wilhelmstrasse.

Readers of fiction may remember the fate of the culture-hearted railroad magnate of Frank Norris' great novel, "The Octopus," who slipped into the hold of one of his grain ships and was buried alive in an avalanche of roaring wheat. May we not see some such fate for Prussianism? All the power of blood and iron of which the Prussian has made his boast, all his great ordnance and the forges of Essen, all his forty years' work of plotting and planning how to take the world unawares and subjugate it by skilled and ruthless initiative—all these shall be overwhelmed and made as naught by the golden flood of maize from the peaceful valleys of our matchless land.

#### BUMPER CORN AND POTATO CROPS

To me, our growing corn crop is the most grandiose of the powers that are to be loosed in the prosecution of this war. Its very remoteness from the battlefronts of Europe, and the serenity and peacefulness that brood over it serve to heighten its impressiveness. Not our own splendid navy, not the great army we are building up, nor yet the millions of men that our allies have poured into the trenches, nor even the grand fleet of Britain keeping watch and ward in its nameless coastal fastnesses—not one, nor all, of these is as thrilling to me as has been our illimitable sea of whispering corn. And I hope that the American farmer has an inspiring sense of the significance of his crop. It would be a matter for regret if he were to miss the exaltation of spirit that is his due for his patriotic response to the appeal of his country.

I am a corn-belt farmer, and the poetry of the corn is in my heart just as the economic importance of it is in my mind. But the stupendous potato crop is hardly less significant than the corn crop. So efficiently did the farmers of the nation turn to the production of potatoes that, after all home needs are fully met, there will remain a surplus of approximately a hundred million bushels to be sent, in dried form, to the armies of democracy in Europe, or to take the place of other foods that can be sent there.

#### THE VACANT-LOT GARDENS

The increase in other food crops is not far behind. The backyard and vacant-lot garden movement, the first skirmish of this campaign, was started in March and was taken up by State Councils of National Defense, State Agricultural Colleges, the National Garden Commission, hundreds of daily papers, and other agencies throughout the country, with the result that millions of families who had formerly bought all of their vegetables produced, this year, a large part of what went on their tables, thus leaving in the channels of trade millions of dollars' worth of foodstuffs to meet the nation's needs.

The success of this emergency effort traces back to many sources, and not the least of them is the fact that the Department of Agriculture has been in better position than ever before to reach directly to the farmers of the whole country. The publicity machinery of the department was completely reorganized, and Mr. Clarence Ousley, one

of the new assistant secretaries, has devoted his time exclusively to keeping the newspapers posted as to the activities of the department, seeing that timely bulletins were issued and properly distributed, and directing generally the multiform news channels of the department so that its information reached the public effectively and promptly.

#### THE CAMPAIGN FOR 1918 ALREADY BEGUN

Everybody connected with the department is satisfied with the showing that has been made for this year, but everybody realizes, too, that the effort must be continued through other crop seasons. Operations must be so arranged that there will be a certainty of ample production every season as long as the war may possibly last.

The campaign for larger wheat production for next harvest is already well under way. Dr. R. A. Pearson, one of the new assistant secretaries of the department, recently completed a tour of the country, having for its object the largest production of wheat that is possible without upsetting good agricultural practise. Conferences were held in Washington, Atlanta, Indianapolis, Kansas City, and Spokane, with invited representatives from all the States. Certain definite requirements were presented to each State, and assurances were given that all of these requirements would be met. Dr. Pearson, after summing up and digesting the results of all the conferences, says that, with average wheat weather for the next nine months, the United States will harvest a billion-bushel wheat crop.

The wheat yield this year was below the average. But that does not mean that corn alone will have to make up that shortage. Potatoes also will be used largely for that purpose, and more important still, the average American home is so well supplied with fruits and vegetables for winter use that the bread demands will be much lighter than usual.

#### CANNING AND HOME DRYING

The food conservation campaign began almost simultaneously with the food crops increase campaign, and it received, if possible, more enthusiastic support. In practically every neighborhood, both rural and urban, in the United States canning operations were pushed to the limit, and millions of bushels of fruits and vegetables that would ordinarily have gone to waste have been made available for winter food. It is esti-

mated by the department that the supply of canned vegetables and fruits is from five to six times as large as ever before. And even this hardly begins to tell the tale. Before the canning season was fairly begun it became apparent that the supply of cans and jars would not be sufficient to meet the demand, that with plenty of fruits and vegetables and the women of the country eager to save them, great quantities would be lost for lack of cans.

With this condition in view, before war was actually declared a committee was appointed to launch a home-drying campaign. Various agencies, including the farm demonstration and home demonstration agents in the various counties throughout the country, coöperated heartily. The result was other millions of bushels of food were saved that would otherwise have been lost, and a practise of the greatest importance in the domestic economy of the nation was revived. If the quantity of home-canned stuff in the country is five times as large as usual, the quantity of home-dried stuff must be ten times as large as it has been before for a quarter of a century. The actual quantity will not be known until the Bureau of Markets completes its food census.

A food supply sufficient to feed the world and win the war is on hand in the United States. The only question remaining is how to conserve it and make it go its full length toward meeting the world's needs. A great deal, too, has already been accomplished along that line. It was estimated last spring that the kitchen waste of the country totaled \$700,000,000 a year. Our Department, in coöperation with various agencies, and heavily reinforced by the superb activities of the Federal Food Administration under Mr. Hoover, has plugged so persistently and so effectively at reduction of this waste, has disseminated so much information on how to use materials that are ordinarily wasted, that the waste will be scaled down this winter by many millions of dollars.

Within the past few weeks we have endeavored, in coöperation with the Food Administration, to start another movement of great importance—the establishment of "war restaurants" and "war food" supply stores throughout the country. With the meager supply of meats at excessively high prices the people must have access to such cheap substitutes for meat as whole wheat, whole grain corn meal, brown rice, soy beans and cow peas. Under present conditions these articles, which are intrinsically cheap, unfortu-



nately are not commercially cheap, and as a matter of fact in most communities are very difficult to obtain at all. This situation is due largely to the fact that in the past the demand for these articles has been so small that dealers have felt impelled to charge approximately a drug-store profit on them.

Our effort will be to induce grocers to handle these commodities on a reasonable margin of profit, but if in certain communities such arrangements cannot be made the establishment of community stores will be urged, either by municipal authority or citizens' organizations.

In the list of war foods will come dried fruits and dried vegetables, and even the home pack of canned fruits and vegetables, the supply of which cannot yet be estimated accurately. It is certainly immensely greater than ever before, however. In the girls' club work alone the number of registered workers this year is 284,000 against 111,000 last year. Reports from 20,009 canners selected at random last year indicated an average pack of 281 quarts. That would indicate about 80,000,000 quarts of fruits and vegetables canned this year by the members of the girls' clubs alone, but that probably does not measure the increase, as war pressure has doubtless increased the average quantity of stuff canned by each worker in the same proportion that it has increased the number of workers, and at least twice as many housewives as usual doubtless have canned fruit and vegetables for winter use.

#### SPEEDING UP ALL FARM PRODUCTION

The Department of Agriculture is looking carefully ahead, taking every precaution so that the high-pressure farming necessary to increase production may not be allowed to become a serious drain on fertility and thus deplete future crops. An especial effort is being made to increase the interest of farmers in livestock growing, both by way of maintaining the fertility of farms and by way of increasing the meat supply of the world. Secretary Houston, acting jointly with Food Administrator Hoover, called a conference of leading livestock men of the country, which was held in Washington September 5, 6 and 7, for the consideration of the best means of increasing the production of livestock. A permanent organization was formed, under the name of the United States Livestock Industry Committee, with subcommittees on the various lines of the livestock industry, to cooperate directly with the

Department. The work of this committee will have the immediate effect of preventing the selling at war prices of animals needed for breeding purposes, and, in a few years, will result in greatly increasing the number of animals on farms.

Perhaps the most effective thing that is being done to insure a constantly increasing yield is the placing of a farm demonstration agent in every county in the United States. For this purpose Congress placed at the disposal of the Department \$4,384,000. More than 500 agents have been appointed and placed at work during the past month.

Probably no other class of our citizens has made a more effective showing for the first six months of war than did our army of food producers and food conservers. These soldiers of the commissary have added a half-billion bushels to the corn yield and a hundred million bushels to the potato yield. They have increased the bean production in the neighborhood of a thousand per cent. One State, Michigan, will produce nearly as many beans this year as the entire country produced last year. They have increased the total production of New England, the South, the Rocky Mountain region and the Pacific coast by from 25 to 35 per cent. and that of the Middle West by from 10 to 15 per cent. They have increased the store of fruits and vegetables in dried and canned form by at least 100 per cent. They have inculcated the lesson of no waste. And they have safeguarded the country against the probability of short crops in the future.

All of this may very properly be called a voluntary effort. The Department of Agriculture was not placed on a war basis until past the middle of the summer, when crops were planted and some of them had been harvested. What the Department of Agriculture has accomplished is due almost wholly to the ready, even eager, patriotism of the American farmer. He was not guaranteed a minimum price for his product until all his crops had been sown. He was not given a guarantee of anything, nor did he wait to quibble about a guarantee. He was asked to plant for the country's sake, and he planted to the limit.

No one connected with the Department of Agriculture feels that all has been done that is needed, but all of us who have had a hand in directing its activities have a feeling of thankfulness that, over difficulties many and great, the war activities of the department have been so largely successful.



LINING UP THE MEMBERS OF A SUNDAY-SCHOOL CLASS OF THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, RALEIGH, N. C., FOR INITIAL FARM WORK

## FOOD CONSERVATION IN NORTH CAROLINA

BY S. R. WINTERS

THE county-health officer who wrote the North Carolina Food Conservation Commission that the diversification campaign and war-production drive had lessened the death rate of both adults and children is at

least credited with voicing the ardor of a production and conservation program that added \$75,000,000 in food-crop wealth to the State. He was emphasizing the tonic qualities of a varied diet of fresh vegetables, while conservation agencies in the same county were checking Northern labor migration by placing 1000 laborers on farms through an employment bureau.



JOHN PAUL LUCAS  
(Executive Secretary of  
the North Carolina Food  
Conservation Commission)

The incidents alike suggest the scope and effectiveness of the four months' campaign of the North Carolina Food Conservation Commission in reshaping a State wedded to cotton and tobacco. It was a stroke to square a deficit of \$80,000,000 annually spent for food and foodstuffs from the Middle West. The task was one of gigantic caliber, and

happily the Governor of the State threw the weight of his personality and office into the "feed-yourself" campaign. Even before the declaration of war, Governor T. W. Bickett had issued a war-garden proclamation. This came in March. But tallying to the classification of an "Agricultural Governor," he quickly grasped the economic law that production is but a simple operation when compared with the intricacies of Southern marketing problems.

The centralized conservation agency was duly organized, and bearing the charter-seal of the State, empowered to act on April 17. The Governor headed the commission. John Paul Lucas, ex-newspaper man, farmer-real-estate-dealer, and president of the North Carolina Farmers' Convention, was designated full-time executive secretary. Other members of the commission were: State Commissioner of Agriculture, president of North Carolina Agricultural and Engineering College, director of the State Experiment Stations, president of State Farmers' Union, and State Demonstration Agent.

Crops had begun to sprout when the executive secretary assumed active direction and initiated plans to switch farmers from an all-cotton crop; insure a liberal use of commercial fertilizers, and guarantee a well-tilled soil and an increased acreage adaptable to food crops.

Trained in the art of publicity as newspaper reporter, the whole-time secretary instantly sought the coöperation of the State



CONSERVING CABBAGE IN NORTH CAROLINA

(More than 1,000 pounds of cabbage were put up by these women in three ways—kraut in light salt; kraut in heavy salt, and cabbage in brine, or pickled cabbage)

press. Three days after perfecting the organization a letter was dispatched to sixty daily and weekly newspapers and a syndicated service supplied readable copy to as many more. Plans and purposes were outlined with the admonition, "Grow your own food and feed crops or go hungry!"

Coöperative efforts of 7000 school districts, 85 boards of trade, 3000 bankers, mayors, ministers, county agents, and organized farmers were importuned to establish fair and adequate markets. These trade arteries were to invite an equitable distribution of \$12,000,000 war-garden expansion. To establish adequate markets in trading centers of 100 counties was the ultimate aim of the commission, as expressed by Secretary Lucas to various food commissions.

Director B. W. Kilgore, of the Agricultural Extension Service, addressed personal appeals to 3000 bankers and merchants, stressing the significance of adequate markets. He analyzed the big essentials thus:

(1) A disposition to give the farmer a square deal, to give him preference over the farmers of the Central West; (2) warehouse space and equipment for shelling corn, grading and cleaning corn, wheat, oats, beans, peas, and other products. He urged the merchants to provide shellers and graders. Merchants had heretofore excused themselves from developing a market by blaming the farmer for not shelling his corn or prop-

erly grading his product. The farmer, however, with only a surplus of probably from 200 to 300 bushels could not afford to purchase shellers or graders.

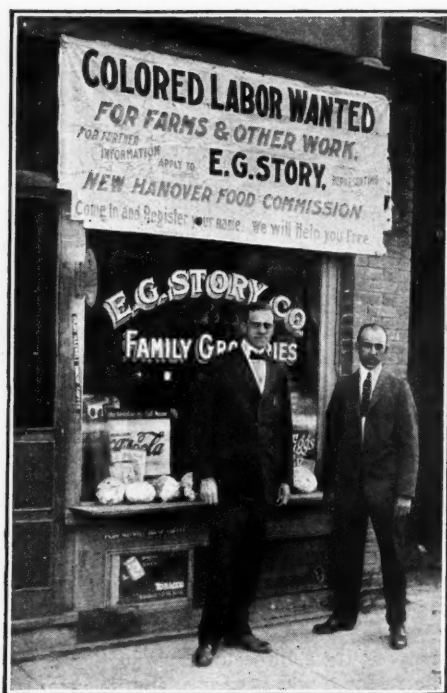
The North Carolina Food Conservation Commission uncovered 11,000 idle acres on farms of county homes (poor-houses). Here, as elsewhere, the marketing problem was found to be local, with the production end lagging in this instance. Boards of county commissioners were written spirited appeals: "Certainly no county home should ask the taxpayers to buy corn, meal, sweet or Irish potatoes, beans or other crops, that are adaptable to their section of the State." Consequently, road-convict forces were trans-

ferred to these hitherto unproductive acres. The response was generous, and at least one county home was reported self-sustaining.

Christianity essentially incorporates the qualities of patriot and fine citizen. So ministers were enlisted for the war-production drive, and the pastor was cautioned, "The bread and meat that your wealthy parishioner wastes now may cause your less fortunate parishioner to want a few months hence." The preacher was requested to exhort from the pulpit the propaganda—reduction of cotton acreage; increased acreage to food and foodstuffs, and a maximum production per acre by careful tillage and generous fertilization.

Labor and work-stock—their sparsity—were conditions partially blamed for an \$80,000,000 deficit in food and feed crops. Mayors in every town were urged to enforce vagrancy laws, thus routing idle labor to agricultural regions. Work-stock engaged in municipal enterprises were temporarily withdrawn and put to productive uses in cultivating waste lands.

What are the definite achievements of the commission in transforming an \$80,000,000 food deficit into an economic reserve for other export channels? To what extent has North Carolina ceased to draw upon the surplus food products now available for European markets, possibly? The commission briefly compiles this answer:



LABOR BUREAU OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY, N. C.  
(During the month of July this bureau, conducted by the Colored Food Commission, found employment for 879 colored persons)

Whereas, 25,000,000 bushels of corn were imported in 1916, little, if any, will be shipped into the State this season. There will be 100,000,000 pounds of pork available for other export channels because of the stimulus to swine production. The hitherto enormous importation of canned goods will be less than 20 per cent. the quantity of previous years. Wheat and other products were conserved to a corresponding degree.

Responding to an editorial in the foremost State newspaper, challenging the Governor,

"What Is Being Done?", the food commission replied:

The conservation through canning, drying and brining of every pound of surplus from gardens and truck patches; the substitution of vegetables and other products not suitable for export for wheat, pork and beef products; and the establishment in every trading center of the State adequate and fair markets for staple food and feed crops.

The canning and drying of practically all the surplus from the increased number of garden and truck patches, and the conservation through brining of thousands of pounds of cabbage and greens. Three million cans were used for canning vegetables and fruits. This takes no count of hundreds of thousands of cans filled by housewives outside the influence of the Home Demonstration Service.

The plan of organization embraced a sub-commission in each county of the State. The personnel included the chairman of the board of county commissioners, superintendent of education, farm and home demonstration agents, representative of the Farmers' Union, and two or three business men. The work of the county unit continues.

Conservation workers of New Hanover county visited every home; located 1000 laborers on farms, and packed in barrels and kegs thousands of pounds of cabbage.

The magnitude of the efforts of the North Carolina commission is suggested in these figures: Mailed from central office 21,000 pieces of literature on food conservation; 168 newspapers were supplied letters, periodically; 7000 school districts felt the quickening pulse of the vital propaganda; and 12,000 conferences and meetings held. Untried agencies sprung up in the wake of the educational and publicity campaign—tobacco barns as community evaporators; home evaporators built; school children planted hundreds of gardens, and vegetable and fruit preservation was enhanced 100 per cent. over the preceding season.



VANGUARD OF THE RALEIGH SUNDAY-SCHOOL BREAKING GROUND



# THE GOVERNMENT'S OWN PUBLICITY WORK

BY DONALD WILHELM

IT was marvelous that one lone man could be blamed for so much as George Creel was blamed for, in the early days of the Committee on Public Information. Whole waves of criticism charged straight at him—or if they charged at anyone else somehow managed to land on him, situated as he was. "Shrapnel, not to say barrage," I exclaimed one night, "is gentle compared to this!"

"Interesting!" he smiled. "I like it!"

"War!" I thought.

It was war—with newspapers bursting to right of him, charging like the Six Hundred, magazines bursting to left of him, and the Common Enemy everywhere in front of him.

But the marvelous thing is that in the midst of "war" Censor Creel, with his associates, was able to perform one of the most meritorious achievements thus far accomplished in wartime Washington.

By this it is meant that the Committee on Public Information has been able, by dint of the passion of its personnel for decentralization of functions, to accomplish one of the most vital, most influential tasks so far performed in the national Capital. And this, too, with the least possible expenditure of public funds and the greatest possible call upon public cooperation. Indeed, in its field it has done quite as much as Mr. Hoover and his associates have done in theirs.

The departments of the Government most directly concerned in dealing with the enemy locally and abroad, are the War, Navy, State Departments, and the White House—hard by which, in two adjoining old red-brick dwellings on Jackson Park, the committee has its headquarters. Early in the progress of the war they realized that they, the Department of Justice, and the governmental agencies that report to them, the Council of National Defense, notably, all more or less vitally concerned, as they were, in military and naval secrets, could hardly give, twice daily, the news to the thousand newspaper men now existent in Washington.

It was plainly and imperatively necessary,



CHAIRMAN GEORGE CREEL OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION

too, that the utmost care be exercised in the giving out of news and that there be some central agency, with all its personnel sworn to allegiance and trust, functioning between the Government and its wartime secrets on one hand and the reporters and the other members of the Fourth Estate on the other. The committee was, therefore, established by the President's order and "a man of proven courage" having been chosen as its chairman, *its* first duty lay at once in serving, actually, two masters—Government and reporters; and *his* in being not what he called when head of the news staff of the Wilson campaign, a "Rhinoceros Bird," or warder-off of all attacks on the heads of an organization, but the coördinator of a trained force of news gatherers accredited to and trusted by both the Government and the newspaper men.

Just here it is worth pausing a little to point out that there have been interesting changes, in character and number, in the Washington newspaper men—the "most in-

**We Must Finance Our Men Who Are Fighting in France**  
A Liberty Bond Holder Exemplifies the Spirit and the Ideals to Which Our Nation Stands Committed.



## Official Bulletin



PUBLISHED DAILY UNDER ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT BY THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION  
GEORGE CREEL, CHAIRMAN

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No. 134.

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**PRESIDENT URGES ALL BANKS  
TO JOIN RESERVE SYSTEM IN  
MOBILIZING NATION'S FINANCES**

**Maximum of Banking Power Required, He Says, to Successfully Prosecute the War—Burden and Privilege Must Be Shared by Every Institution, National, State, or Private, in the Country—Eight or Nine Thousand Are Eligible Under the Law to Join in Patriotic Service.**

The following statement by President Wilson has been issued:

It is manifestly imperative that there should be a complete mobilization of the banking resources of the United States. All who are familiar with financial operations must appreciate the importance of developing to the maximum our banking power and of providing financial machinery adequate for meeting the very great financial requirements imposed upon our country by reason of the war. A vigorous prosecution and satisfactory termination of the war will depend in no small degree upon the ability of the Government not only to finance the war but to aid the Government in the war.

are among the fundamental principles of the act.

The State banking institutions for some reason have until recently seemed loath to hold aloof. Congress a few months ago prescribed very generous terms for the admission of the State banks into the Federal Reserve System which have removed the objections heretofore raised by State banks when considering membership. As the law now stands it leaves member State banks free to join.

**AMPLE COAL SUPPLY ASSURED  
TO MEET THE MIDDLE WEST'S  
IMMEDIATE REQUIREMENTS**

**DR. GARFIELD REVIEWS SITUATION**  
*Arrangements Made to Provide Fuel Through State Administrators, Where Appointed, or Other Officials.*

The Fuel Administration authorizes the following:

An ample supply of coal to meet the immediate requirements of the Middle West is assured, H. A. Garfield, a United States Fuel Administrator, states, "I have just returned from a trip to Ohio, where I took up with the appointed State fuel administrator."

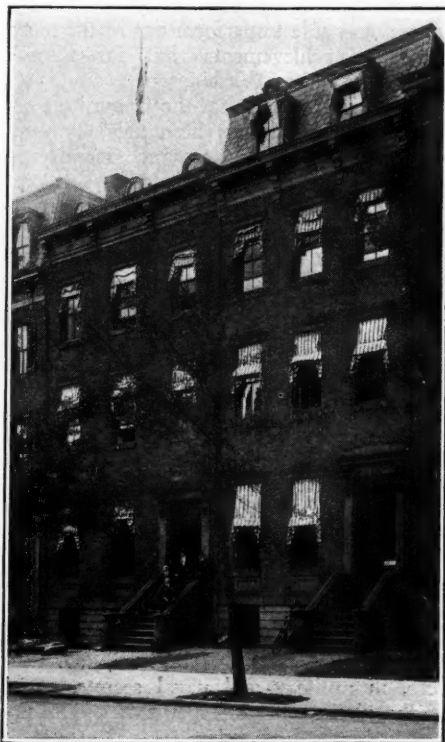
FRONT PAGE OF A SPECIMEN COPY OF THE "OFFICIAL BULLETIN,"  
THE DAILY PAPER PUBLISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT  
(A newspaper 10 by 12 inches in size. This reproduction is reduced about one-third)

fluent body of men," Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard, once said, "in America." There have never been so many of them in the Capital—a thousand altogether, counting those who do also other than newspaper work. They have never been so varied in points of view and policies. And it is worth pointing out, too, that there is no city in America where a new correspondent is at greater disadvantage; where an old one, distant from his paper, and always able to rely on the unfailing service of the press associations, so surely is bound to "go stale." It is worth adding, now, that new and old were, and of necessity are and ought to be, jealous of their privileges and their sources of news, and apprehensive lest the manifest tendency, since Gifford Pinchot's days, to have one man in each department give out all the news for it, be consummated in one man centralizing all the news of all the departments!

Accordingly, there was misunderstanding and war on Creel! Accordingly, there were difficulties right and left, and not a few at the front, particularly unavoidable when most of the correspondents had long been arrayed against Secretary Daniels, one of the three secretaries who make up, with Mr. Creel, the committee. Accordingly, and illustratively, not a little later a press association correspondent cabled back from France that there had been

no encounter between American transports and German submarines, though the committee had given out Secretary Daniels' account of that attack, derived in detail from Admiral Gleaves' cabled report.

These difficulties, made worse by the old enmities of magazine-writer Creel, were at last diminished steadily and conclusively by the increasing realization among the correspondents that in the first place Mr. Creel and his vice-chairman, Edgar Sisson, and the personnel of the committee, were so thoroughly real newspaper men and Americans, and so addicted to democracy and decentralization of power, that apprehensions were truly unfounded. In fact, this "man of proven courage" at last, to use his words, which he



THE WASHINGTON QUARTERS OF THE COMMITTEE  
ON PUBLIC INFORMATION

bites off conclusively and contentiously, said openly that he was determined "to let the public see every blade of grass growing in wartime Washington."

The outcome of all this was that there were adjustments, psychological and otherwise, in the correspondents and, little by little, as time went by, in the men and methods of the committee itself.

At present the news staff under J. W. McConaughy, formerly of the staff of the *New York Mail*, gathers the news in the committee's jurisdiction, edits it and has it approved. It is then mimeographed and simultaneously released to all the press associations and newspaper correspondents, or, if it is not telegraphic news or is "Sunday feature stuff" or if the fullest possible direct circulation is wanted, is mailed, with the date for its publication indicated, to virtually all the papers of America.

To supplement this service, Mr. Creel early established a valuable and important innovation that has, past any question, demonstrated its worth. This is the *Official Bulletin*, a daily paper with accurate and full official information, for free distribution to newspapers and magazines, officials of the Government, post-offices, and governmental institutions equipped, as libraries are, for the dissemination of news, and sent to individuals at the cost of five dollars a year. This paper, an important leavening force making for fuller and more concerted cooperation everywhere, has been of such real assistance to editorial writers, editors, officials and historians, that likely it will never be discontinued, but instead greatly extended. It is edited by E. S. Rochester, a Washing-



EDGAR SISSON  
(Associate Chairman of  
the Committee)



J. W. MCCONAUGHY  
(Director, Division of  
News)

ton newspaper man, formerly on the executive staff of the *Washington Post*, and one assistant; is printed by the Government Printing Office and has a circulation of 80,000 copies.

Further to cooperate with the newspapers there is another typical Committee-on-Public-Information Department—i. e., one with a director and a stenographer and all its functions decentralized and borne by volunteers—a newspaper syndicate department with L. Ames Browne, a newspaper correspondent and magazine writer, in charge. This department has, by dint of calling for volunteers among the established writers of the country, been able to supply free to newspaper syndicates a long series of special articles essential to full understanding of the Government's efforts, aims and policies.

To support these attempts at what may be called Americanization and further to make the entire country completely conversant with the spirit of the United States at war, Mr. Creel bethought himself of the national art—the movies! A Department of Pictures so well cooperated with the entire motion picture and photograph industry that now, in charge of L. E. Rubel, a volunteer earning one dollar a month, it is protecting all the War and Navy ships, fortifications, encampments and other components from enemy photographers by serving as an intermediary between photographers and Government. It also has charge of all the war films of the Government taken by the Signal Corps, the use of which will accrue solely to the financial advantage of the Red Cross, which will distribute them.

Utilizing the national art still further a



L. E. RUBEL  
(Director of Division  
of Pictures)



L. AMES BROWN  
(Director of Syndicate  
Features)



LOUIS W. MACK  
(Director, Division of  
Films)



WILLIAM M. BLAIR  
(Director of Four Minute Men)

Division of Patriotic Films was established, with Louis W. Mack, for the period of the war on leave of absence from the Chicago law firm of Scott, Bancroft, Martin & Stephens, director. This division is already producing film for the use of the State Councils of Defense and patriotic organizations in general. The first film, probably to be called "The Immigrant," carries an immigrant from Castle Garden through to prosperity and happiness in America. Some of the most popular "movie" stars, volunteers, have rôles.

But not content with these means of reaching the millions who attend the motion pictures, the Four Minute Men, initially established in Chicago by William McCormick Blair, a young business man, were made a department of the Committee. Mr. Blair, Director, a volunteer, with two assistants and a few stenographers, has extended the four Minute Men well into nearly every State of the Union. There are more than ten thousand speakers in this army of volunteer enthusiasts speaking, for four minutes, in the intermissions of motion-picture theaters. All have been carefully selected and are subject to inspection and change, all work in concert, one week receiving from the Committee clearing-house material prepared by the Treasury Department for use in stimulating interest in the Liberty Loans, another week receiving from the Food Commission material for conservation campaigning, another week receiving facts useful, in such cities as Madison, notably, in making clear to all Americans the nature of the Common Enemy.

To supply "special speakers" Arthur E.

Bestor, president of the Chautauqua, has enlisted his services with the Committee, as director of the Speakers' Division. Soon, therefore, such special services as the Committee has performed in sending out speakers of the order of Wesley Frost, consul at Queenstown, whose records and reports constitute much of the Government's knowledge of the submarine massacres, and Deputy Commissioner Edourd de Billy and his confrères of the French Mission, will be extended. Nearly all the major speaking organizations of the country have been coordinated through Mr. Bestor's division.

To supplement and sustain still further all this comprehensive and far-sighted educational work the Committee established such a publishing house as has no duplicate in all the annals of the world. It is situate in one room—one room and a half, to be exact. It is one director, one assistant, one stenographer, two desks—and the best historical talent in America. It pays no royalties. It has circulated in six months more literature, in more languages, among more people, possibly, than all the publishing houses of America. In other words, under Professor Guy Stanton Ford, of the University of Wisconsin, Director, this one-and-one-half-room department has, by dint of the voluntary and excellent coöperation of the historians of America, published "How the War Came to America," which "has gone to two or three millions," is being distributed at the rate of about 100,000 a day, and has nowhere nearly yet caught up with the demand; "The War Message and the Facts Behind It," a brochure that has attained hundreds of thousands in circulation; "The Great War, from Spectator to Participant," by Professor Andrew C. McLaughlin of the University of Chicago; many others, with a score of vitally significant books and booklets still to follow, all printed at the Government Printing Office save where, here and there, individuals have asked privilege to reprint them in large numbers at their own expense, for their own distribution.

In the story of this "publishing house" there is stuff for an article. In the perfectly well-defined results that have been attained by the Committee as a whole there are several articles.

The Committee on Public Information, it may be judged from all that has been written here, with its small but adequate force is accomplishing miracles.

But this is by no means all.



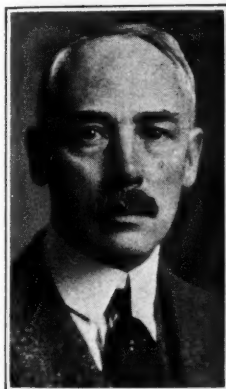
The Committee is to be credited, for instance, with the von Igel disclosure. It is about to launch a community plan to utilize the community centers and the country schoolhouses for speaking and for the circulation of committee publications, by dint of the excellent coöperation of teachers and country superintendents. It has an active Division of Foreign Language Newspapers—for reasons easily anticipated. It has a Division of Circulation, with James P. Needham as director, and a Division of Business Management, with Clayton D. Lee, president of the United Press until a year ago, when he sold his stock and retired, as di-



ARTHUR E. BESTOR  
(Director, Division of  
Speaking)



GUY STANTON FORD  
(Director, Civic and Edu-  
cational Coöperation)



CLAYTON D. LEE  
(Director, Division of  
Business Management)



MAURICE F. LYONS  
(Secretary of the Com-  
mittee)

rector, working under Edgar Sisson, associate chairman—formerly managing editor of *Collier's Weekly*, recently editor of the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*, from which he got indefinite leave to help Chairman Creel. He is, executive, in charge of the committee work.

Altogether No. 8 and 10 Jackson Place is a twenty-room university publishing house with ten regiments of Four Minute Men, the Fourth Estate, the national art and about every conceivable agency coöperating constructively with it. There is nothing negative about it except its participation in the cable and the foreign letter censorship.



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#### OUR SOLDIERS LEARNING AT THE FRONT IN FRANCE HOW TO THROW GRENADES

(The publication of this and all other photographs of our troops at home and abroad is subject to the control of the Committee on Public Information, which includes the heads of the War, Navy, and State Departments, and thus supervises all censorship)

# OUR CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

THEIR PROGRESS SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE EUROPEAN WAR

BY CHARLES BASKERVILLE, PH.D., F.C.S.

(Professor of Chemistry and Director of Laboratories, College of the City of New York)

**O**RGANIZED mechanical manipulative skill for a long time has been regarded as the basis of industrial success in the United States. There can be no question of its preëminent importance in some industries, but where the production even of raw material, which is subsequently to be fashioned mechanically, is concerned, the chemistry involved is vital. In many instances in the past, empirical procedures handed down through industrial generations had ignored the need of chemical counsel which might better control or improve quality or increase production.

Initiative on the part of individuals and a progressive policy of some corporations did not fail to place the United States in the lead in several chemical industries. America had provided the genius to produce aluminum, cheap enough for commercial purposes; to refine copper electrolytically, making it purer and better fit for some purposes, while concentrating values of other metals which contaminated the copper; it provided synthetic graphite and carborundum of manifold uses; it decomposed salts to make bleaching agents and caustic on an enormous scale; it lighted houses and thoroughfares with the incandescent electric light, later making it far more efficient by using tungsten filaments surrounding them with an inert gas instead of causing them to glow in a vacuum—these illustrations may be greatly extended, but the public in general did not recognize fully, and in numerous instances not at all, what had been accomplished by the American chemist.

## IMPORTANCE OF RESEARCH LABORATORIES

The Imperial German Government learned one great lesson from Napoleon, namely, the importance of trained scientific men in a well-defined military policy. The German universities and technological schools were developed accordingly. New industries grew out of the researches carried on

in the university laboratories. The success of such industries depended upon constant association with the investigators, so the industries established their own research laboratories, where the commercial and technical features of pure science discoveries might be developed. Great progress was the result, and it was also inevitable that such a policy would result in the development of specialties. When the war broke out, in 1914, Germany was the specialist among nations making and supplying others with coal-tar dyes, synthetic drugs, high-grade chemicals, chemical glassware and porcelain, special alloys, etc.

The importance of research laboratories was recognized by some large corporations in this country. The General Electric, General Chemical, Du Pont, Eastman Kodak and a few other large companies reaped the benefit of such appreciation of research laboratories, but their existence was not so extensively advertised as those in Germany. Since the war began many other research laboratories have been established and those existing formerly have been greatly extended. One company alone has 200 chemists in the research department and employs over 1000 chemists.

## CHEMICAL CENSUS WORK

The American Chemical Society has been the dynamic center of a movement to enlist capital to support the development of chemical industries in the United States. Since the war began the membership in that society has grown from 7000 to over 10,000. In coöperation with the United States Bureau of Mines the society has made a census of the chemists of the country and now has card-catalogued in Washington some 15,000 chemists, with data as to their particular qualifications and specialties. This has proven of great value to the Government and been extensively utilized both by the Army and Navy. The society has a dozen or more

committees, each composed of experts in a particular field, which are devoting nearly all their time to problems concerned not alone with defense during a period of war, but as well to the development of our abundant resources and to the utilization of our numerous and extravagant wastes. Among these are the culm heaps around the coal mines, sawdust and wood wastes in lumbering, and numerous other by-products. The supply of industrial alcohol is now augmented by that made from sawdust. The sulphite liquors obtained in making paper are by the use of double evaporators converted into a valuable product, while formerly they served as a nuisance when run into streams.

To develop a comprehensive chemical industry with all its diversifications, doing it intelligently, it was necessary to have detailed information as to kind and amounts of chemical importations. By coöperation with some of the chemical industries and the Chemical Society the Government has undertaken this and most valuable data will soon be available in consequence.

In the words of President Steglitz of the American Chemical Society, it has been a "splendid achievement in having solved in three years of warfare such tremendous problems brought to us as were involved in speeding up of the production of thousands of tons of fundamental chemical products needed by our allies and now for our purposes; steel and iron alloys of every variety of toughness, hardness, and elasticity; purified copper by the millions of pounds, aluminum for airships and motor cars and abrasives on which the trueness of every great and every small gun depends."

#### GLASS AND PORCELAIN

Previous to 1914 we had already developed a strong bottle, window, and plate-glass industry, but relied upon German, Austrian, and French sources for optical glass and chemical glassware which were manufactured under secret formulas. The eyes of all fighting elements in these days are dependent upon good optical glass for range-finders, binoculars, cameras, etc. Researches in the Geophysical Laboratory in Washington solved the secrets and superior optical glass is now provided by our own factories. Chemical glassware equal to the best ever produced in Germany and Austria is now manufactured at home. Chemical porcelain as good as ever could be had else-

where is now made here. It is interesting to note that one of these porcelain factories is a converted brewery. In that connection it may be mentioned that not a few breweries have been converted into other kinds of chemical factories. Since January 1, 1915, the total investments in new drug, chemical, and dye companies have amounted to \$273,670,000.

#### THE DYESTUFF INDUSTRY

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has secured data from nearly all the manufacturers of dyestuffs in the country. The monthly production for the current year gives us the following round figures:

	Pounds
Crudes (benzol, toluol, phenol (crude and synthetic), naphthalene, anthracene, etc.) .....	6,200,000
Intermediates .....	10,500,000
Artificial colors .....	5,000,000
Vegetable dyestuffs and extracts .....	8,200,000

These figures are incomplete and they do not include anticipated production from other plants in the course of construction. The capitalization of the companies now operating is approximately \$160,000,000. Colors suitable for leather, textiles, straw, paper, ink, stains, pigments, varnishes, feathers, furs, and many other purposes are now regularly obtainable from domestic sources. From some of the intermediates important medicines, as salicylic acid and its derivations, photographic developers, synthetic perfumes, etc., are also made to supply not only domestic but foreign demands. As illustration of the marvelous growth it may be mentioned that the exports of dyes and dyestuffs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amounted to over \$11,700,000, as against \$5,100,000 for a similar period ending June 30, 1916.

#### ADVANCES IN OTHER LINES

In all this remarkable development it has been necessary to overcome numerous obstacles. Insidious diseases may develop from handling chemicals. Intensive study of occupational diseases in the chemical trades has resulted in discovering some sad instances; but numerous life-saving devices have been worked out to the welfare of employee and employer.

The information gained has been of value in solving the problems, offensive and defensive, in connection with the iniquitous gas

warfare inaugurated by the Germans. We must wait until the end of the war before making public what has been done in this direction, but it will not be long before the results will speak and in no small voice.

The nitrogen fixation problem has received an American touch and soon we shall be a self-contained nation as far as compounds of nitrogen for fertilizer and explosive purposes are concerned.

#### A GREAT EXHIBITION OF CHEMISTRY

Annual chemical expositions have been held during the last three years. "American chemical industry at high pressure" epitomized the Third National Exposition of Chemical Industries held in New York during the last week of September. The Grand Central Palace, where it was held, was jammed with exhibits, overcrowded with visitors from all parts of the country, and the exposition afforded with moving pictures of metallurgical and chemical industry along with the technical sessions of the several chemical societies unsurpassed educational opportunities. Chemistry is a mystic science to the uninitiated, but the lay visitor must have been struck by visible evidences of recent accomplishments, and other things

awaiting fulfilment. Pandora's box of soft coal was opened to show treasures presented in the products obtained by the chemist in distilling bituminous coal, among them dyestuffs and valuable medicines. Railroads through their research organizations showed how communities, counties, and States opened up their treasures by coöperation of the technical chemist and the men with money to invest. Remarkable exhibits of alloys, in quality and quantity—in cases of enormous commercial size—to meet our industrial demands were to be seen. Thousands of business men were visitors.

One of the striking features of the recent progress of chemistry in the United States has been the new attitude of mind assumed by the banker in his thoughts of the chemist. This is excellently expressed in the words of A. D. Little, who, during the recent Chemical Exposition, said: "Although the chemist is still often made to feel that he is speaking a foreign language when talking to a banker, the events of the last three years have stimulated a rapidly growing appreciation in the minds of men of affairs and financiers of the fundamental importance of chemistry as a factor in national development and the basis of prosperity."

## LATIN AMERICA AND THE WAR

[Recent developments in Argentina and several of the smaller republics have drawn attention again to South and Central America, and their relation to the world war—particularly to the various attitudes these countries have assumed toward the German Government. For the convenience of the reader the following summary has been prepared.—THE EDITOR.]

### *Argentina*

Germany had on August 28 agreed to indemnify Argentina for a vessel sunk by a submarine, and had declared that no similar incident would occur. This *Toro* case had been so long under discussion that the Argentine Government had ended negotiations with an ultimatum and forced the concession. The submarine controversy was immediately reopened, however, by Mr. Lansing's publication of intercepted dispatches—which disclosed a recommendation from the German Chargé that, if Argentine vessels must be sunk, they should be destroyed "without a trace being left." The German official was immediately requested to leave Argentina, and both branches of the Congress (on September 19 and 25) voted to sever diplomatic relations altogether. Presi-

dent Irigoyen, however, held that the German Government's repudiation of its envoy's recommendations was sufficient, and he refused to carry out the wishes of Congress. Argentina had recently become a center for German propaganda; and an embargo on wheat exports, justified by local conditions, had endangered the British food supply. President Irigoyen has shown a desire to maintain neutrality. But the country has sympathized with the Allied cause, particularly since the entrance of the United States. Recent submarine incidents and disclosures have produced widespread anti-German demonstrations among the Argentine people.

### *Brazil*

The renewal of Germany's submarine war (in February, 1917) was promptly



characterized by Brazil as creating a situation which could not be permitted. But diplomatic relations were maintained until April, when the *Parana* was torpedoed and shelled with loss of life. Even when the United States entered the war the Brazilian Government was at pains to declare strict neutrality. Then came the sinking of the *Tijuca*, followed by a formal revocation of the decree of neutrality (on June 28), endorsed by both branches of Congress. This was equivalent to a declaration of war, and was accompanied by the seizure of forty-six German vessels and by the assumption of responsibility for patrolling the Atlantic off the Brazilian coast. Brazil will not, however, make other than a defensive war against Germany. Statesmanship and ideals of a high order have been evident in the Government's notes and proclamations.

#### *Uruguay and Paraguay*

The small republic of Uruguay has not hesitated to take bold steps. President Viera formally announced on June 18 that no American country which, in defense of its rights, had entered the war would be treated as a belligerent; and when a United States fleet was in the South Atlantic in July it was royally entertained at Montevideo. The climax came on October 7, when passports were sent to the German Minister. President Viera had advised the Chamber of Deputies that, although no direct offense had been given by Germany, it was necessary to espouse the cause of the defenders of justice, democracy, and small nationalities. The Deputies carried out his recommendations.

Paraguay has maintained diplomatic relations with Germany, but her Minister at Washington is on record as declaring, in a statement on September 11, that Paraguay "has given evidence of her sincere adhesion to the cause which the United States and the other powers of the Entente defend."

#### *Chile*

The great republic on the Pacific coast of South America has found it easier to remain at peace with Germany than have its neighbors on the Atlantic side. President Sanfuentes and the Chilean Government have sought to maintain neutrality, but have asserted that rights would be defended. Domestic affairs have been uppermost, and four or five cabinets have been overthrown in Chile within a year. On October 13 Eduardo Suarez Mujica, recently Ambassador to

the United States, became Minister of Foreign Affairs. It has been estimated that 70 per cent. of Chileans are in sympathy with the Allied cause, although two whole provinces are pro-German.

#### *Peru*

Chile's neighbor to the north—with whom she is at odds over boundary—severed diplomatic relations with Germany on October 7. The Peruvian bark *Lorton* had been sunk in Spanish waters last February. Reparation was demanded, a prize-court decision was offered, and negotiations were ended with an ultimatum. Germany did not, however, make the effort to maintain relations with Peru that it had made in the case of Argentina; and the break came. President Pardo had been prompt to commend President Wilson's action in entering the war for the cause of democracy, six months earlier.

#### *Bolivia*

Without coastline and foreign commerce, and therefore without special grievance against Germany, Bolivia nevertheless severed diplomatic relations just a week after the United States entered the war, last April. A month later the Minister of War, José Nestor Gutierrez, was elected President to succeed General Israel Montes.

#### *Ecuador*

The German Minister to Peru also represents his government in Ecuador. He mailed his credentials to Quito last spring, and they were returned. He then sent an agent, to act as Chargé and the agent was not received. On October 8 this German Minister was informed that he himself would not be received officially in case he attempted to go to Ecuador. This action has been interpreted as equivalent to a breaking-off of diplomatic relations, for Ecuador is understood to act in harmony with neighboring governments.

#### *Colombia, Panama, and Venezuela*

Of the three northern republics of South America, Panama alone has taken action against Germany. On the day following the entrance of the United States, the President of Panama formally committed his government to coöperation, particularly in the defense of the Canal against hostile acts.

#### *Central America*

Guatemala took the lead among the five Central American republics, breaking off re-

lations with Germany on April 28 because of "plots against the safety and independence not only of Guatemala but the whole of Central America." Costa Rica severed relations on September 21, when President Tinoco discovered that German residents were conspiring with natives to overthrow his government. Honduras and Nicaragua also are unfriendly to Berlin. In April there were reports of German plots in all the Central American republics. President Bertrand and the Honduran Government have led in a movement to effect a closer union among the five republics, with President Melendez, of Salvador, in hearty coöperation. Such a union would, it is expected, establish a common basis of action by Central America in world affairs.

#### *Mexico and the Caribbean*

Domestic reconstruction has occupied the attention of the Carranza government. Rumors of a German plot—center at Mexico City have been borne out by the exposure of Herr Zimmerman's offer of Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico, and by the German Minister's secret recommendation that the Swedish diplomatic representative be decorated by the Kaiser for special—and improper—services. But Mexican officials were in no way involved.

Cuba was prompt to act, on the day after the United States entered the war. On President Menocal's recommendation, and as a "duty toward the United States," both branches of Congress unanimously declared that a state of war existed with Germany. The Cuban Government later seized and gave to the United States four seized German ships.

Haiti severed relations with Germany on June 18, having demanded and failed to receive a guarantee that Haitian citizens would not be subject to German torpedoes. Eight Haitians had previously been killed in the sinking of a French steamer. Haiti remembered occasions when German pressure was severe upon slight pretexts; but her own demands were "in the name of humanity."

#### *Summary*

Thus we find that more than half the republics of Latin America—although vastly less concerned than the United States and European neutrals—have severed friendly relations with the German Government. Brazil, Panama, and Cuba are recognized as in the war. Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Uruguay, Guatemala, and Costa Rica have refused to retain German diplomatic officials. Not one of the remaining countries is anti-American, anti-Ally, or even pro-German. Chile, for example (the greatest of the Latin American countries maintaining friendly relations with Germany), formally congratulated both Peru and Uruguay last month upon their rupture of diplomatic relations with the government at Berlin.

All Latin American governments would undoubtedly subscribe to the assertion of President Cabrera of Guatemala, that the United States is fighting "for democracy and the preservation of international law." All recognize, too, that the Monroe Doctrine has saved South America from European empire-builders, and that German covetousness in particular had grown, rather than diminished, as the years went by.

This present feeling against Germany is in spite of the fact that German *Weltpolitik* and commercial enterprise had penetrated to the farthest corners of these countries, small and large, and had furnished most of the capital for railroad systems and other public utilities. During the past three years public sentiment in South and Central America has drifted away from Germany, particularly since the United States entered the war.

President Menocal's greeting to the Southern Commercial Congress (assembled at New York, on October 16) well expresses this Pan-American feeling. He declared that Cubans entered the war not only because of its righteousness and what it represents for the freedom of all nations, but "as a fitting manner in which to show, also, their friendship for and solidarity with the great and noble people of the United States."



# NEW ASPECTS OF EDUCATION IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE

BY LYMAN P. POWELL

(President of Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y.)

THE predictions made in my article two months ago<sup>1</sup> were not far from right. Men's colleges have this autumn fewer students. The registration in our women's colleges is in many places record-breaking.

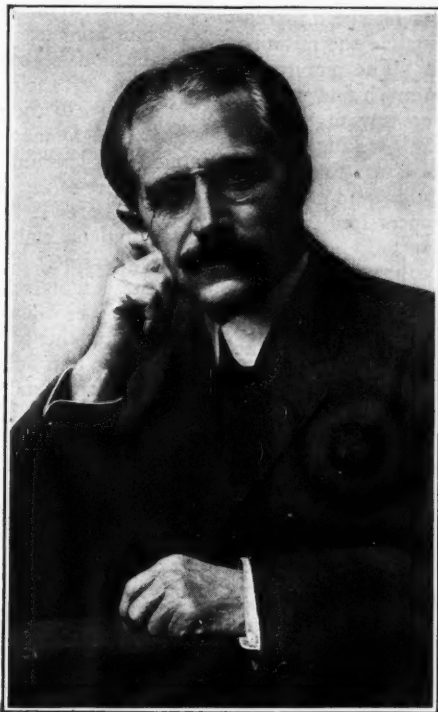
The transfer to the European zone of my observations has been justified. Unusual opportunities opened both in England and in France for me to see exact conditions. The deeper purpose dating from last spring and haunting me into the summer ceased to be a secret. No journey through mine and submarine, which soldiers fear more than they fear the front, was needed to report the havoc war has played with education. My concern was to find out what special experiments have been developed in the stress of war, what contributions education is making for the winning or alleviation of the war, what reconstruction plans are stirring in the minds of European leaders, what share is organ-

ized education to have in putting culture, racial and humanistic, in the place of Kultur, national and militaristic, what drive—if any

—can be made toward such an educational reciprocity with our Allies as will blend the best of all in a lasting solidarity for the good of the whole world.

Cecil Rhodes long since blazed the way. James Hazen Hyde has in more recent years made an important contribution. The Rockefeller Foundation has touched many a point of need throughout the world. Barrett Wendell, Henry van Dyke, John H. Wigmore, and John Finley have interpreted France to us and us to France.

The idea which drove me over seas was, therefore, nothing but the next and obvious step to take toward a comprehensiveness in education which, when war is done, will conserve for the world the democracy which war alone can establish on sure and lasting foundations. With the sanction of the Association of American Colleges and the United



DR. LYMAN P. POWELL

*Two months ago, in presenting an article by the president of Hobart College on the outlook for America's higher institutions in the approaching academic year, we announced Dr. Powell's departure to survey educational conditions in England and France. His mission was in the interest of the American Association of Colleges and with the endorsement of the Bureau of Education. He returned last month, and at once prepared the present article, pointing out the greatness of the opportunity for cooperation and reciprocal effort.—THE EDITOR.*

<sup>1</sup> See "The Colleges in War Time," REVIEW OF REVIEWS, September, 1917.

States Bureau of Education, and with the approval of the Educational Representative of the Council of National Defense and a proper letter from our State Department doors swung magically open, and in two months I was able to see and do more than would else have been possible in a much longer time.

#### ENGLISH CORDIALITY TOWARDS AMERICA

The welcome given me in England was the heartier because, without assumption on my part, I was hailed by some as the first American to cross the sea with such a vision of educational reciprocity. The moment was felicitous. Our first troops had been marching London streets to visualize the meaning of our entrance into war. The pictures of "Uncle Sham" talking too much and writing too many letters had given way to the preception of an "Uncle Sam" talking with a purpose, writing letters to create that public opinion which alone could send America into the war in circumstances free from all suspicion of unworthy motive. So popular at last is "Uncle Sam" that our boys in khaki over seas may have more to fear from kindness than from gas or shrapnel, and more than once men of affairs expressed the hope that all the governments at war with Germany will let our President be their spokesman and their writer. "No ruler in all history has produced papers to match those coming from your White House," said a well-known Englishman, "and the world should give the pen to him."

#### ABLE AMERICAN DIPLOMACY

My welcome was cordial for yet another reason. America's official representatives are in high favor for their own intrinsic worth. Said an English officer to me at the opening in London of the "Eagle Hut"; "No country has had such able representatives in London as America. Lowell, Bayard, Hay, Choate, Reid and now Mr. Page, second in discretion and good sense to none." When I was at the seat of Belgian Government I heard words of the same kind concerning Mr. Brand Whitlock, and after a day with him I could subscribe to all of them. Mr. Sharp is serving us in Paris with the same sane and forethoughtful efficiency and when a little group were with him and Joffre one morning for a half-hour a Frenchman said to me, "the two are much alike"; which was the highest praise a Frenchman could bestow.

#### RE-EDUCATION OF THE WOUNDED

My first interest in England and in France was to see what education can do for those disabled in the war. Of course, I visited the representative hospitals where the re-educational experiments are in progress. I realized that a new chapter in the education of the race has opened. Few disabilities will ever in the future kill men's self-respect. Pensions will continue to be granted, but without the consequences which too often marked their granting in the days that followed 1865. The disabled are never again to be entirely at the mercy of that ruthless economic law which sweeps in when sentiment begins to pale and romance fades away with peace. Re-education is already training men to add something to their pension; in some cases much. I recall the pride with which a blind soldier said to me: "Adding to my pension what I am learning here to earn, I can take as good care of my family as before I lost my sight at Ypres".

In England and in France re-education is about the same. Whether you visit the Regent Street Polytechnic or the Grand Palais, the same bewildering variety of successful experiments chiefly with the orthopedic victims opens out before you. Men with no legs, men with one arm, men with faces torn in part away and skilfully rebuilt, and others with hurts unknown before this war are learning to make baskets, bind books, cobble shoes, work in wood and iron and tin, make as well as mend a suit of clothes, manage an auto or till a garden, or do other things as unexpected. Even the paralyzed are saved from utter helplessness, as I discovered on my visit to the "Star and Garter" while I was in London.

#### CHEER FOR THE SIGHTLESS

For sheer human interest the blind appeal. St. Dunstan's in Regent Park claims to be "the happiest place in London." Our own Mr. Otto Kahn loaned buildings and the grounds, and Sir Arthur Pearson, blind since he turned forty, is the inspiring genius there. He makes St. Dunstan's go. Within the walls he spreads the gospel of good cheer, and outside opens pocketbooks to carry on the project. Like all men who do important things, he has a philosophy and talks about it freely. It can be summed up in three brief sentences:

1. "Don't express sympathy for the blind.
2. "Use blind teachers when you can.



## 3. "Never overwork the blind."

The loss of sight in certain cases seems to bring some compensation. Not even those who see are said to be as expert as the blind in the practice of massage. Braille, shorthand, typewriting, telephoning, joinery, poultry-farming and net-making are a few of the many crafts they quickly learn. Their industry is amazing. One man working overtime at mats said smilingly: "I like to keep my fingers busy; it is like knitting socks for soldiers. Never call it work." They row, they swim, they play push-ball, they dance with such enjoyment that when a couple almost giddy with hilarity bumped into the nurse who was telling me about the life she laughingly remarked before they had a chance to offer their apologies: "I beg your pardon." Several gathered round me, talking all at once like school girls, and when I told them about Clarence Hawkes, they made me promise to send to them his "Hitting the Dark Trail," the most remarkable book ever written by one blind.

## THE CALL TO AMERICAN INITIATIVE

Our casualty lists will soon be coming in. We ought to be prepared to profit by the experiments the Europeans now are making in re-education. As real Americans we ought as usual to improve on what has been already done. Another year of war and we must have re-education centers, general and special. Our technical schools may have to open new departments for the war-disabled who yet can live at home and be day students. Many a hospital will have to add to its equipment a work shop. The Church Army's experiment with its farm for the crippled "out Hempstead way," will deserve study. We must anticipate, we must forestall the very possibility of pauperism. Re-education will make many a disabled man immune. We must not let ourselves be taken unawares. In this at least there must be—and that soon—preparedness.

## ENGLISH SCHOOLS AFFECTED BY THE WAR

Never could a visit have been more in season for an educator. An old world is dying. A new is not yet born. Men teachers are in the trenches or in governmental offices. War occupants are competing with the school room to its serious embarrassment. Many council schools in England are going on apparently as usual; but as I learned in Liverpool rooms are often overcrowded and the teachers are too often men

beyond the age of high efficiency. Even the great public schools (which we should in our country call great private schools) like Eaton, Rugby, Harrow, have felt the frosty touch of war.

## DEMOCRATIZING BRITISH EDUCATION

England has a new Education Bill. Never in her history has any education bill gone quite so far in the right course or been so democratic. Long England's education has been good in spots. There is no higher type of man in all the world than the Eton-Oxford or the Harrow-Cambridge man. No man at the front has stood the strain of war with less wear and tear. But he represents the wealth and leisure which the average does not possess. At last the workingman is growing well aware of this. He means to have, as in this country, all that education has to give. Mr. MacTavish says the time has come for labor to have satisfaction of all its needs. Workingmen must know the social and the economic forces which now mould their lives. History, art, literature and science must be open to their study as though they, too, were born to privilege and wealth. This is their right, and when the war is done they must have satisfaction of it if the nation is to live.

Democratic in government, England is not democratic in her education. Back of all special provisions Mr. Fisher's Education Bill proposes to make education democratic. It provides for national oversight, national direction, compulsory attendance—no matter how employers may temporarily suffer—from five to fourteen years of age with continuation schools till eighteen on part time, medical inspection, physical training and more than thirty other incidental helps to democratic education.

Mr. Fisher is an Oxford man. He knows the history of social progress. No one needs to tell him that in spite of all the vision of her seers England has never realized for the average the same spiritual, mental and physical training France and our own country have. He knows how borough and council jealousies have prevented essential centralization. Now, after the Napoleonic wars, frightful toll was claimed by mine and factory from children who should always be in school. He understands that even after a half-century of struggle more than half the children were still out of school. Without disparagement of the Forster Bill of 1870, which had its

good points, he evidently knows that neither in attendance nor support has England had compulsoriness in education. The care he exercised in the preparation of his bill to steer between the Church Established and the Non-conformists indicates that he has never been unmindful of the stumbling block of 1902 which Mr. Balfour found across his path.

#### THE FISHER EDUCATION BILL

With the help of experts all the way from Oxford to Blackpool Mr. Fisher has proposed a bill which in essentials seems scarcely likely to meet serious opposition and of which the only criticism I heard offered on either side the Channel was that the bill does not go far enough. As to its provision for collective oversight I have good reason to believe that in the interest of national solidarity even the great public schools will welcome superintendence. Only forty members of the House of Commons heard Mr. Fisher's speech in explanation of the bill. Those who were not there perhaps by this time have begun to realize that they missed the most impressive and convincing speech—if my informants can be trusted—ever made on education in a House which had heard on the same subject, Brougham, Peel, Russell, Disraeli, Gladstone and Balfour.

#### TUTORING ENGLISH WORKINGMEN

The interest in the bill at Oxford was unique. All Oxford is quietly aware that the author of the bill is of their type. Of course, Mr. Fisher would take counsel with his friends at Oxford in the formulation of the bill. In addition the Oxford Summer Classes for the workingmen were in session when I was in Oxford and I received substantial evidence of the satisfaction workingmen are taking in the bill. Labor now is having its turn. University Extension furnished a good opening. It accomplished much. But in England as in our own land there were disappointments all of us experienced in our efforts to enlist the interest of labor. In 1903 the Workingmen's Educational Association was organized to bring to labor the tutorial system President Wilson about that time imported to this country. In increasing numbers the English universities have coöperated with the Association in establishing all over England small groups of workingmen not to listen to lectures but to study under tutors as at Oxford and at Cambridge. In spite of the war there are

now more than 150 of these workingmen's classes, and 3000 students receiving the precise training they would get in residence, where ten years ago the possibility was scarcely more than a mere dream. The truly academic character of the work I verified for myself. In fact, I walked and talked with tutor and with student and thus saw the plan in action.

It is very simple. Both at Oxford and in the London office of the Workingmen's Educational Association it was explained to me in all detail. The tutor goes out once a week to every class. He is not allowed to manage more than five classes in a single year. The quality of work is never jeopardized by much traveling or any other kind of strain upon the teacher. For each class the Oxford tutors are paid \$400 a year; the Cambridge tutors, \$360; the tutors from the other universities about \$300. The financial burden is distributed. As low an individual fee as 50 cents for the whole year prevails where there is economic need. The Board of Education sometimes contributes \$150 to a class. Help is received also from local educational authorities, from the Gilchrist Trust, and from individual colleges at Oxford and at Cambridge. The local organization of the Workingmen's Association usually assumes responsibility for half of the expense. A joint committee provides the other half. The income fluctuates, but no hurt is allowed to come to any class in consequence.

#### THE OXFORD SUMMER CLASSES

Many of the choice students spend a part of the vacation time in residence at Oxford studying in the summer classes. The maid at Balliol Lodge when I knocked on the Master's door said: "There he is, across the lawn." Passing the tree which dates from Elizabethan days, across a lawn well kept before Miles Standish sent John Alden in his interest to Priscilla, I found the genial Master in earnest conversation with a Summer Class student under a shade tree. "Mark Hopkins" was at "one end of the log," the student at the other, to quote Garfield's dictum on true education. In a few moments Dr. Smith was talking crisply, cordially about the good work which the workingmen are doing in the summer classes, and with scintillating wit and genial disdain he punctured in advance the hackneyed comment I was about to make concerning the advantages of studying in such an atmos-

phere by his story of the Oxford boy who in his first days there expressed himself as wishing to get something of the Oxford atmosphere and in consequence was ever after known as "Mr. Atmosphere."

But I was not entirely defeated. I bided my time. When I got that bright young working student to himself I learned that from his stay at Oxford, where he insisted properly on the intrinsic value of the teaching, he believed that he was getting quite as much advantage through membership in a society where the intellectual, social and physical all go to the making of the finished product. No matter how keen my interest in the specific plan, I saw beyond the new alliance of the older seats of learning with the workmen giving promise of a time when the present truce between capital and labor will turn into enduring peace and when the shade of William Morris will come back to assure us that at last:

"All is better than well."

#### THE UNIVERSITIES DEPLETED

To find exactly how hard the war has hit the universities was not difficult. Everybody knew. Dr. Lyttleton, of Eton fame, came up to London to talk over things with me and to prepare me for the worst. At the Imperial College of Science and Technology in London I learned that technical schools have suffered only somewhat less than the great universities. Teachers and students went off without delay when war broke out. The Imperial College had 1000 students in 1913-1914 and last year had but 250, of whom many were post-graduates detailed for laboratory service on war problems.

The women's colleges have in some cases actually gained. When I was at Newnham, with aeroplanes hurrying with deafening noise above us up to London, registration for this year was already equal to last year, weeks before the college opened.

The University of London kept no secrets from me. The work there limps along. The present records seem scarcely worth the keeping. In fact, the main interest of the staff appeared to be in tracing out the 500 teachers and 6000 students who had gone to service, many never to return alive. They hope when the war is over more Americans will come to them to study, and more English students—when a new crop is grown up—will study in America. Words like these may well receive consideration: "The young people of England and America must bind

us all together to prevent another war, and education is the only way to do it."

My days in Cambridge and in Oxford fell in that moonlight week two months ago when London suffered at the midnight hour its worst air raid, when the sky was all ablaze with shifting searchlights, when the whizzing drone of German Gothas was punctuated by the staccato of the anti-aircraft guns, and in the words of Jonathan Edwards, the feet of those of us in the hotel or on the street seemed to "stand in slippery places." The interest in the air raids was keener than the interest in education for the time.

But at Cambridge and at Oxford I had no difficulty in discovering in college after college that barely one-tenth of the students in attendance when the war began are now in evidence, and some of them are—to quote a lodge keeper—"those dark gentlemen," who I found are Hindus. Cadets were everywhere, and though Mr. A. C. Benson chanced to be away, I found that his college Emmanuel at Cambridge, typical of the others, had last year but nine students as compared with 120 when the war broke out.

#### INTERCHANGE OF STUDENTS BETWEEN ENGLISH AND AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES

The maintenance of the morale, the functioning when war is done of educational machinery, the closer compact in the training of the young among the Allies was in the thoughts of all. While Dr. Shipley, who kindly sought for me in London and put himself on record, was not home when I called on him, Archdeacon Cunningham and Mr. Lawrence talked with frankness to me of the possibilities and difficulties in the way of interchange of students between Cambridge and our country.

They emphasized—as was entirely right—the quality of the Cambridge work and the indifference to degrees of the true scholar. But they realized the need of reciprocity among the Allies in the colleges and universities, if the world is to be educated and in consequence made immune against all foolish and unrighteous war. I must not venture to quote them, but I believe they and others all agreed with me that by mutual consideration and proper conference every barrier which now seems in the way can be removed. Canon Robinson, of Westminster, stated the case in an impressive paragraph written me after I had gone from England. I am sure

he will allow me to disclose it to the reader:

I sympathize most strongly with the proposal to facilitate the coming of Americans as students to our English universities, and greatly hope that it may be carried out on a large scale. I feel sure that it would do much to promote mutual understanding.

In Cambridge and in Oxford I lost no chance to make it clear that some of our own college boys invalided at the front and yet not mentally disabled may wish to study while they have the chance in Europe; that if a proper reciprocity is agreed upon more graduate students will attend the English and the French institutions than in the past; that it may one day seem worth while to Europeans to take advantage of our technical and professional training, especially in medicine; and that the next step in the process of rapprochement is naturally a conference of experts from either side of the Atlantic to discuss a number of details, among which will be the place the Ph.D. degree must have in reciprocity. Oxford had already taken tentative action, and Cambridge is thinking. The first letter which I found awaiting me on my return had come in my absence from President Burton, of the University of Minnesota, in which occurs the striking paragraph:

It is of the utmost importance to the solidification of Anglo-Saxon education that the English universities should recognize the practical necessity for American students of the Doctor's degree. I believe that the degree could be adopted by the English universities with no lowering of standards, but by a frank recognition of a practical situation which exists in the world to-day.

#### AN "EDUCATIONAL PILGRIMAGE" PROPOSED

Our Ambassador in London emphasized the immediate necessity of a conference on European soil such as I described to him. He said: "Get the best educators America can offer over here as soon as possible. Now is the specific moment. A year's delay may hurt the case." When I spoke about "a dozen," he quickly said, "Make it a hundred; the more the better. Nobody can understand the great importance of this matter until, like you, he comes across the ocean and sees things for himself." When I spoke about the difficulties of college presidents being absent from their work so long, his answer quickly was: "Any college which will not let its president engage in such an enterprise involving the educational future of the whole world deserves to be shut up."

With the attendance in the average Amer-

ican college decreased and sometimes halved this year, the machinery of college life can go on whether presidents be at home or not. What America needs now is a Mosely to finance the greatest educational pilgrimage of which the world has ever dreamed. Will he be forthcoming? With college incomes much reduced this year, and more money needed than the usual salary, some of the best college heads in the whole country may hesitate to go on such a pilgrimage, however keen their interests. If England when there was no war could find its Mosely, surely America, now that war is on, will see the point and act upon it.

#### COLONEL LASCELLES, EXPONENT OF COLONIAL RECIPROCITY

Day after day a man was seeking me in London, and I was seeking him. For England and her colonies he was dreaming dreams which I was dreaming for our Allies all. At last we met at luncheon. He was worth the meeting. We understood each other from the start. A native of New Zealand, Colonel E. W. Lascelles had seen service in the Boer War. Australia had made him a lieutenant-colonel of cavalry, and later given him responsibility for its military education. He was among the first to come into this war, and was torpedoed and wounded in the Dardanelles. With leg and ankle broken, after a short stay at Malta he emerged from the campaign, and recently, through the good offices of Lord Milner and Lord Selborne, he was set to work at the promotion of the educational reciprocity between England and her colonies.

He is the best type of the colonial—vigorous, buoyant, enthusiastic, practical, a rapid-fire talker, more concerned to get his thoughts into your mind than to talk for publication, and withal extremely likable. We were having—those great weeks in London—an identical experience. No one challenged the idea which we brought to town. It won its way wherever it was mentioned. He wants to see colonial graduates and undergraduates on leave of absence or invalided study in England. He would have the plans supported by wealthy Englishmen and by Colonial Governments. Before I sailed for home two Australians were settled at Oxford on scholarships of \$1000 a year and almost thirty scholarships besides of the same sum were pledged. Representatives of Colonial Governments were already recommending permanent provision in co-



lonial budgets for this more patriotic and intensive application of the Cecil Rhodes idea. Success to Colonel Lascelles! May he come some day to our own shores to cheer us on our way to reciprocity in education with our friends across the sea! I ventured to invite him, and I think that he will come when he can help us most.

#### THE GERMAN PEOPLE WRONGLY EDUCATED

Nothing happened in my days in England more illuminating than my visit to the Master of Balliol. In the very room where we talked, Woodrow Wilson used to spend day after day as president of Princeton, talking over the tutorial system which now is reaching out to workmen. I had the fortune to find there as fellow-guest the one man possibly in all the world to furnish me the background for my pet idea. Baron Von Hügel had a German father, Scotch mother, English wife, and has friendships everywhere. He is the most intelligent anti-Prussian I have ever met. He saw the storm clouds gathering long before they broke. He perceived the course that Germany was taking even before Agadir. He understood the psychology of the Prussian long ago, and warned his German friends against it. He saw that Germany was becoming obsessed with what he calls a wrong *weltanschauung*, an over-emphasis of theory and system, a growing purpose to compel all other nations to adopt it, and the insane conviction that Prussianized Germany—as the Kaiser often says—has been called of God to compel the world to take her point of view.

Dominated by this false philosophy, as Germany has grown more steady she has grown more obstinate; as she has grown more virile she has turned more brutal; until the mailed fist, the submarine, the poisonous gas, the devastation of her foeman's land, the outrage of women and children, even the crucifixion of those who fight against her—for I know that she has come to that—appeared to have their justification in her Pan-Germanic theory. Germany must be beaten. That is our first business. Any talk of pacifism or of peace at any price encourages her in the continuation or resumption of the war, and cruelly as well as thoughtlessly multiplies the number of our own young men who will have to die that we may live.

But the war, as our President insists, is not against a people mis-educated, but against a government responsible for mis-education.

The ultimate solution of this cosmic problem when the war is done will, therefore, fall upon the educator. First, among the foes of Germany there must come as fast as possible such an interchange of the best that they have learned and thought that the peace for which we hope and pray may be soundly builded on the spiritual humanitarianism of France, the moral justice of England, and the practical goodness of America.

This fusion of the best of all will usher in the reign of universal culture in the light of which the localized Kultur of Germany will shrivel up and disappear. My thanks to Baron von Hügel, the cosmopolitan gentleman of Holy Roman Empire pedigree, who helped me to find my way to the solid rock of actuality for that educational reciprocity which is to save and keep the world from harm when war is done.

#### II.

If the stay in England bore fruits beyond my hopes, my days in France were—if that be possible—even more significant. I crossed the channel with more confidence than I had brought across the sea. England not merely had responded with an enthusiasm America cannot outreach, but I had in addition seen, on the Australian side, actuality succeeding to mere theory. Our Ambassador and Mr. Hyde were prompt to see the point, and helped me to present it to the men in France to whom it would make appeal. Courtesies crowded every day. Even the mention of those who helped would use up too much space in any article. But I must name Mr. A. H. Frazier, of the American Embassy, Mr. Ridgely Carter, of Morgan-Harjes & Co., the Rev. Dr. S. N. Watson and MM. Joseph Reinach, and Firmin Roz. The torch was passed along to MM. Bergson, Boutroux, Levisse, Hovlaque, Steeg, Petit du Tailles, and even Painlevé, who was about that time promoted to the premiership.

#### THE DESOLATION OF FRANCE

It took but a day or two to find that the situation in general in France is not unlike that in England. Primary schools have suffered. Though the French spirit flames out in all its purity and persistence, even where two or three little ones can be brought together, there can, of course, be scarcely anything worth calling education along a battle front of several hundred miles. How could a devastated region which covers almost the whole heart of France have children left to

go to school? Chauny alone in less than six months has seen its young people of both sexes deported to "somewhere beyond the Rhine," and out of a population of 10,000 I found a broken and an aged remnant of but 200 thinking only of the ways and means of getting through another bitter winter amid conditions almost as serious as in that region of our Civil War in which it was remarked a crow would have to carry his own rations even to fly across.

#### THE "AMERICAN UNIVERSITY UNION" AT PARIS

France was the readier to accept another educational visitor from her new ally because among the recent visitors have been Dean Wigmore and President Finley, who but a few weeks earlier had carried greetings and encouragement to France when need was greatest. M. Joseph Reinach was at that very time writing with appreciation of America in *Le Figaro*, and not merely took to the idea, but added the suggestion of a Franco-American journal to promote the plans. But perhaps best of all, the American University Union was getting under way. An executive committee consisting of Professor Nettleton, of Yale; Mr. Lansing, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Professor Paul Van Dyke, of Princeton; Mr. James Hazen Hyde, of Harvard, and Professor Chas. B. Vibbert, of the University of Michigan, were already in residence, and the very day I spent with them a new club house was leased to provide for American college men and their friends passing through Paris or on furlough a home at moderate cost, a club convenient and comfortable, and a clearing-house for those most intimate social relationships hitherto denied to foreign students resident in Paris.

The Union has the backing of over forty representative colleges and universities of this country, and the number steadily increases. President Lowell is advising on this side the water, and the final authority is vested in a board of trustees in America, in which the Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes is chairman, and the actual oversight in Paris is in the hands of a local governing board. It would be difficult to overestimate the present and potential value of the Union. It seems destined to grow beyond all prophecy, and to establish branches in other European cities. No American institution with students at the front ought to withhold the utmost support, financial and moral.

#### INFLUENCE OF GERMAN SCHOLARS

In France, as elsewhere, there are difficulties in the way of educational reciprocity. But, in France as elsewhere, these can easily be removed by joint committee action such as I have mentioned. The enemy has endeavored to confuse the issue. You have to go to Paris to realize the wideness and the intricacy of German "bother" to the world. The manifestoes of German scholars, scientists and theologians have had some weight. Some Americans who have studied in years past in Germany may be found among the pacifists who still retard the settlement necessary before there can be world-wide peace. What they got from Germany is not what Germany is now trying to compel the world to make its own.

Culture is not culture if it be compulsory. When Germany took to the sword she broke with what Americans have found worth while in German universities. The roots of Kultur may be found in Fichte, but from Fichte to the ruthless Nietzsche, the brutal Bernhardt, and the tribal Treitschke is a long, long way. Kant, who died in 1807; Beethoven, whose death took place in 1827, and Goethe, who died in 1832, never learned to sing "Deutschland Ueber Alles" or to cry "Gott Strafe" anybody. The hands are Esau's, but the voice is Jacob's, even though to hear it may be difficult among the booming of big guns. The German people have been fooled. No matter if the siren voices of the aged Eucken and the seductive Harnack whisper in our ear, we must not be fooled. Americans must stand together; and now that we are in the war help fight it to a sensible and conclusive finish as soon as possible.

#### POSSIBILITIES OF WHOLESOME LIVING IN FRANCE

Again, France is said to be by some immoral. Paris has its faults, but so have London and New York. This one thing is evident in the Paris of to-day, that such safeguards are now provided as no other city knows. Read Laurence Jerrold or Charles Dawbarn. Those responsible for France and those responsible for our own boys now there are acting with efficiency. In fact, it is more difficult for a stranger to go wrong in Paris now than in Chicago or St. Louis. The French family, the crowning glory of her many noble institutions, is opening its doors to students from abroad. The Amer-

ican University Union understands the problem and is working at it.

Conditions more favorable to wholesome living than Germany has ever known will soon be furnished to the satisfaction of the most conventional. It means much, especially to those who have been recently in Paris, that no less an organ than *La Revue* has re-enforced the efforts of M. Reinach in his campaign against the alcoholic evil, and covers the whole ground in a recent editorial:

At the present moment France is attracting the eyes of the world more than ever before. It is not enough to show our enthusiasm regarding the English, American, Italians, Portuguese or Russians who are dwelling amongst us. We must likewise watch over their moral security.

France is planning to do that.

#### YOUNG FRENCH WOMEN ENTERING PROFESSIONS

The God of War has claimed 1,300,000 of the best young men in France. This gives a new importance to young women. They know that to most of them the making of a home and the perpetuation of a family are now denied. They are, therefore, making ready in all modesty for an individual career. Many of them wish to teach. They are crowding into universities all over France. There are twice as many women students now enrolled as there were before the war.

Many of them would be glad to study in America. On the steamer which brought me home again there were five well-trained young women, two from the Sorbonne, and three from the University of Bordeaux, coming to Bryn Mawr on scholarships, made possible at the most appropriate moment. Every worthy women's college in the land can have French students if it wishes, but they must have help.

#### INVITE FRENCH GIRLS TO AMERICAN COLLEGES

France asks nothing from the world. Her self-respect and cheerfulness are a marvel to each visitor, but facts are facts. Under the same roof in Paris there was a French noblewoman in our company whose pedigree goes back beyond the settlement of Jamestown, and whose income, at least \$10,000 before the war began, is now at most \$500. Almost every home has felt the pinch. Young French women who come to us to pursue their studies need our scholarships. Tui-

tion, board and room, of course, should be provided. Traveling expenses and pocket money, too, ought to be furnished. No French woman asks for anything. They are ready to work for themselves. The suggestion is entirely my own, and no American will doubt who knows the need.

But this is merely the beginning of the services our women's colleges can render. With the Bryn Mawr delegation I had many a talk on shipboard, and I am getting letters since we landed. They are pilgrims quite as truly as the little band who came across in the Mayflower. They are here to find out for themselves if it is worth while to study in our land and if we want them. They are not critical. They are not even sensitive, but they will report back their impressions with that invariable veracity and intellectual honesty which mark French scholarship. As I write this paragraph a letter comes from one of them to tell me that she likes her college life and asking my advice concerning something practical.

In the light of what I learned in France and on shipboard I venture the suggestion that women's colleges the country over at once make ready for this problem which is theirs to solve. Alumnae and faculty committees should be organized. There should be outside committees of representative women in every city striving both to secure financial aid for our new kin who come to study with us, and to assure to them the cultivated social life to which French women are accustomed.

There may be homesick days—for none love their country like the French. The best homes should be open them. They must find out without delay to whom to turn for ordinary counsel, for guidance in dilemmas, for mothering in emergencies. We must in addition find the way to promise such of them as never go back home a career with us—in our colleges the promotion which they may deserve as teachers, in business advancement worthy of their gifts and training. If there were no other reasons the eager preparations French families are making to be kind to our boys, wounded or disabled at the front, must make immediate appeal to the right-minded and the patriotic.

#### RECIPROCITY WITH THE FRENCH UNIVERSITIES

Nothing I have written is idle speculation. Paris is ready to reciprocate, but so, too, are provincial universities some of which are

equal to our best. With a representative of Dijon I talked for a whole day, and no conversion there is needed. At Bordeaux I spent a week. President, deans, and professors are already making plans in the promotion of an international relationship. In the very room where M. Ribot was installed as Minister of Finance when the French Government hastened from Paris to Bordeaux in September, 1914, I talked out—pencil in hand—with the Dean of Medicine, who sat at Ribot's desk, the details of reciprocity.

Together we went over the provisions which the university is making for the care and comfort of Americans in Bordeaux. Three hundred of the best families there will furnish home and food and social life. The Mayor and the Chamber of Commerce are acting in conjunction with the universities. Even the "Country Club" will confer the privileges of tennis and of golf on every American student, and if any parent is still haunted by the fear of moral danger let me say that this has been considered from every point of view and such provision has been made to guard against it as exists in no college town in our own country. I know in all detail the exact measures taken, and I doubt that any city in America would dare to go so far in prophylactic measures in the interest of morality. Even to touch the liquor question here seems perilous. One

never knows what estimable citizen may have a vested interest.

By good luck on the long trip over I had the daily comradeship of the new Exchange Professor at Harvard, Professor Cestre, of Bordeaux. If there is any aspect of the question which he did not cover in his brilliant and informing daily talk I cannot recall or imagine it. He even foresaw the importance for us to maintain the balance of interest and effort between France and Great Britain, and is publishing a book to show how much the two countries actually have in common.

#### A CONFERENCE REQUIRED

The privilege and duty are before us. The committee to go to England and to France for conference should be properly and promptly designated. The moment now before us has surely never come before, and may never come again. Anything we do now will count as it could never possibly have counted in the past, as it may never count again. I am but a voice crying in the wilderness. I follow the gleam of the pioneer. Will the educators of America read the signs of the time? Will they follow after? Will some Cecil Rhodes emerge to realize without delay that not even the first Cecil Rhodes foresaw such a chance as this to make the world safe for generations yet unborn?



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#### FRANCO-AMERICAN COMITY EXEMPLIFIED AT THE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION OF 1917

(The assembly is standing and singing the "Star Spangled Banner." M. Viviani and Marshal Joffre are at the left, President Nicholas Murray Butler in the center, and Mayor Mitchel at the right)



# WAR LESSONS FOR AMERICAN EDUCATION

BY CHARLES F. THWING

(President of Western Reserve University)

THE first lesson taught by the war relates to the education of all our people. The American public school system has long been the subject of intense encomium; but the school, though public and free, is a school for only a small share of American children. According to statistics compiled for no less than 386 American cities, only 56 out of every 1000 pupils who begin the first grade of the elementary school complete the four years of the high school. The history of American youth, in passing through the "teens," like that of a defeated army in retreat, is marked by the values it throws away.

The lesson for us is the very lesson which England herself is learning with terror, that the uneducated masses are a danger to the state and to its future. America should see to it that all her children are educated in a way worthy of a democratic, responsible citizenship.

## *Futility of Merely Intellectual Education*

A mighty reinforcement should be given to the intellectual parts of our system. That system is indeed weak, uninspiring, unrelated, disjointed, wasteful, ineffective. It should be made vigorous, quickening, compact, economical. It should not be content with being merely intellectual. It should be made also ethical, social, moral; touching the conscience, moving the will, inspiring the heart, as well as giving discipline to the intellect. It should inculcate the importance of the principles of justice, honesty, moderation, self-respect, and temperance. It should, indeed, seek to give "understanding of mysteries," to inspire to proper sacrifice, and to give "power unto the removal of mountains"; but it should also know that love is mightier than all.

Humanism is the historic movement for culture, representing the best which man

has thought, felt, spoken; aspired after, or achieved. Humaneness, the sympathy with humanity in its more sad and dismal relations, is of course important. But humanity itself is still more comprehensive and important.

## *Relative Importance of Humanism, Humaneness, and Humanity*

Education is to be concerned with humanity, and not with humanism or humaneness only. Germany began with a noble humanism and achieved through its forces her intellectual potency. Her regard for logical relationships, her allegiance to the pure reason, represent tremendous conquests. But she has not entered equally well into the humane field, and she has failed to approach by a still longer distance to the field of humanity itself. She has the defects of her excellencies: the intellect, the reason, the logical premise and conclusion have prevented her from seeing into the soul of humanity itself.

## *As to Executive Training*

American education has been directed to the education of the mind, narrowly interpreted. It has made as slight attempt to train the will, the executive faculty, the organizing capacity, as it has made to enrich the imagination or to refine the taste. The success of the German armies has arisen in part at least from the capacity for executive management, for the organization, inspiration, and direction of the mass.

Executive education should be one of the next fields in our whole educational domain to be cultivated. The need is great, the call of the times insistent. Perhaps the most effective methods so far adopted are found, first, in the combination of scholastic work with apprentice work in shop or factory; second, in the training of boys through athletic sports; and third, in the self-governing stu-

dents' associations of school and college. The first method is found effectively illustrated in certain public schools of Massachusetts and in some engineering colleges. The second method belongs to every school and college. The third is established in not a few institutions in which the officers are willing to demit certain semi-official duties to undergraduates.

### *Military Training in Schools and Colleges*

That military tactics and training help to transmute good youth into good soldiers is a truism; but the majority of American youth leave school before the age of such training is reached. Any doctrine of preparedness, therefore, so far as it touches American school and college youth, applies more to general physical efficiency and fitness than to military drill.

Every boy should be obliged, either at home or at school, so to educate his body that it shall be made the prompt servant and effective tool of a well-trained mind and vigilant will, strong to do heavy work, able to endure fatigue, active and vigorous in forth-putting endeavor. Such a body helps the boy to be a good soldier in any battle for civilization. The need of such physical training, even though not devoted at all to martial tactics, is made manifest by the war. To

the filling of this need most evident in America, American education should address itself as to a serious and inspiring duty.

### *Values of Nationalism and Internationalism*

The schools and colleges should inculcate patriotism, failing neither in under-training nor over-training; for the one produces indifference, and the other Chauvinism, or national arrogance. Proper training in patriotism should always be joined with education in inter-patriotism. The spirit of nationalism should be united with the spirit of internationalism. German education has neglected to train students in a love for all men in its strong emphasis placed upon love for Fatherland. The English training has, for certain classes at least, neglected to nourish the love for England in an enthusiasm for humanity. The two forces, patriotic and inter-patriotic, should co-exist, each nourishing the other.

American education should, in any reorganization, seek to educate its youth to love and to be willing to die for "My Country." But the reorganized education should teach the youth that the world is more than the United States of America, that a federation of the world is more precious than the American commonwealth, dear and great as the American commonwealth is.

## GERMANY AT FIRST HAND

MR. JAMES W. GERARD concludes a very remarkable book<sup>1</sup> on his experiences as Ambassador at Berlin with a picture of the "misery these Prussian military autocrats had brought upon the world" and asks the question, "Why must all these horrors come upon a fair green earth, where we had believed that love and help and friendship, genius and science and commerce, religion and civilization once ruled?" He proceeds to answer the question in the following sentence:

It is because in the dark, cold northern plains of Germany there exists an autocracy, deceiving a great people, poisoning their minds from one generation to another and preaching the virtue and necessity of war; and until that autocracy is

either wiped out or made powerless, there can be no peace on earth.

There may have been a question in the minds of some people who had seen the sensational headlines under which Mr. Gerard's chapters had been appearing in the daily newspapers, whether the American Ambassador was rendering a useful public service in disclosing diplomatic confidences and printing his reminiscences so soon after the end of a term of four years, during which he had enjoyed exceptional courtesies and advantages at the court to which he was accredited. Now that the chapters have appeared in book form, however, all such doubts are cleared away. The volume carries with it its own justification. It is reasonable that the American people should wish to know

<sup>1</sup> My Four Years in Germany. By James W. Gerard. New York: George H. Doran Co. 448 pp. Ill. \$2.

what he can tell them of Germany's motives and methods in launching and carrying on this world war; and Mr. Gerard is not only justified in making a report to us here at home, but he would have come short of an opportunity to render immediate service to America if he had not written and published at this time the book which he entitles "My Four Years in Germany."

Mr. Gerard went to Germany with the alert mind of a New York lawyer trained in the school of American politics, with the easy manners of a cosmopolitan, the sturdiness of a sportsman, and the poise of a "man of the world." The outbreak of the war, in the year after his appearance at Berlin, changed the pleasant social life of the embassy into a serious and difficult business. The Ambassador and his staff rose to the occasion with diligence, intelligence, and pluck. Great work was done in looking after the interests of Americans in Germany, and securing fair treatment for English subjects and prisoners of war, as well as for those of other nations whose interests had been committed to the United States.

Mr. Gerard's chapters tell us, in simple and readable language, of all these things. Most important, however, is the light that he throws, by reason of his close contact with the German Government, upon the meaning of the great war. He is fully convinced that Germany deliberately precipitated the conflict, intending to secure the permanent and undisputed leadership in Europe and ultimately, if not at once, to organize the world under German domination.

The account he gives us of diplomatic negotiations that were conducted by our Government, through him, carries strong conviction as to the submarine policy. Just as the Germans precipitated the war when they thought England could not act, in 1914, so in the early weeks of 1917 they renewed unrestricted submarine warfare because they believed that President Wilson—having been reëlected as an opponent of the Rooseveltian war party in America, upon the express ground of keeping out of the war—neither could nor would take extreme measures against Germany. The surprise in Germany, therefore, at Wilson's breaking-off of diplomatic relations was almost as great as German surprise over the action of England in entering the war.



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HON. JAMES W. GERARD, FORMERLY AMERICAN  
AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY

Mr. Gerard describes the political system of Germany, and holds that safe and permanent peace must come by way of the growth of liberalism and the subjection of the military autocracy to a modern democratic control. There is a straightforward sincerity about this book that must impress all readers. While it condemns Germany, it does not appeal to the spirit of hatred. One of Mr. Gerard's most interesting chapters, indeed, is entitled "Hate"; and it shows how the spirit of hatred has been deliberately aroused among the Germans, first towards the people of one country, then towards the people of another. We are told that the historian, Ferrero, had remarked that there is much more hatred in European countries than in America. It is possible to hate cruelty, oppression, and the evil system of German military aggression, without hating the misguided and unfortunate German people. They have been falsely educated and shamefully imposed upon by a military and aristocratic caste that must be destroyed by war from without and by reform from within before Europe and the world can find a permanent basis of peace.

A. S.

# LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH

## PATRIOTISM AND FOOD

**I**N connection with the article by Assistant Secretary Vrooman, of the Department of Agriculture, telling what American farmers have done in 1917, readers of this magazine will find many interesting suggestions in Mr. Vernon Kellogg's graphic and eloquent presentation of this subject in the *Atlantic Monthly* for November.

Mr. Kellogg refers to the prophecy made over seven years ago by M. Bloch, the great Russian banker, who wrote: "That is the future of war—not fighting, but famine; not the slaying of men, but the bankruptcy of nations, and the breaking of their whole social organization." While the losses of human life in the present war have never been equaled in history, Mr. Kellogg finds that, on the whole, that part of M. Bloch's prophecy referring to the predominant influence of the food problem in modern war is thoroughly borne out by the facts, and to America falls the greater part of the burden of solving this great problem of food for the allied nations. The food supplies of the Western Allies must be maintained as an essential to the prosecution of the war.

The present-day food problem of our nation has, as its most conspicuous phase, an international character. We have joined ourselves, in effect, if not in signed compact, with the Allies in a tremendous war task. The men of most of these Allies—the men of England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Italy, and Belgium—are fighting; they are not on the farms. But even in peace-time these nations looked to us for help in making up the regular annual difference between their food-production and their food-needs; normally these six countries, taken together, produce but 60 per cent. of the grains necessary for their bread. We have always been their greatest and most reliable granary, food-store, and meat-shop. And now, with their production notably lessened, we are almost their only one.

In his analysis of the Allied food situation Mr. Kellogg gives first consideration to the cereals, then to the production of meat, animal fats, dairy products, and sugar. In all these elements he finds that the Western Eu-

ropean countries are this year very far behind their average annual yield. In France, for example, the wheat production this year is hardly one-half the normal. The cereal crops of the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, and Italy will fall short of the average for the three years preceding the war by half a billion bushels.

These Allied nations must obtain from the United States, if possible, about 460,000,000 bushels of wheat and 554,000,000 of other cereals. With ordinary consumption in this country we should be able to supply the Allies with about 80,000,000 bushels of wheat and 1,000,000,000 bushels of the other cereals. The difficulty in meeting the wheat situation is thus a very serious one, and at first glance seems insuperable. But as to the other grains, the problem is by no means insoluble.

The question of sugar supply is also acute. Mr. Kellogg estimates that we and the Allies need to draw about 6,000,000 tons of that commodity from sources producing about 5,500,000 tons!

As to our domestic problems of food administration and conservation, Mr. Kellogg's testimony is important, since he had opportunity during the two years from May, 1915, to May, 1917, of seeing Germany's system of food control at short range. He has also witnessed the efforts that have been made in England and France to stimulate production and to control consumption. Of the results of these policies he says:

Americans who are asked to limit their consumption of bread, meat, and sugar for the sake of supplying our Allies with food will want to know what the Allies themselves are doing in the way of food-economy. That each of them has a governmental food-administration has already been said. On the heels of this it may be added at once that these administrations are vigorous ones, and their actions drastic. They undertake something that will not be undertaken here. They practically put the people of their countries on ration. They prescribe just how much, or rather how little, meat and bread and sugar may be



served at any meal in a public eating-place. They proscribe cakes and sweets and other unnecessary luxuries.

England's use of bread has been reduced 25 per cent., according to an August estimate of the Food Controller; in some cities—York, for example—it is greater. France has reduced (August) her use of meat 17 per cent. since March of this year. Marked additions to the acreage of grain and potatoes have been made. England estimates an addition of half a million acres of wheat and potatoes for this year. The increased acreage of garden and small cultivation is even more notable. Flower gardens have become vegetable gardens; waste places are blossoming like the rose—but with potato blossoms. Over one hundred thousand women are now in regular agricultural employment in localities where before the war no women at all were employed. The government has placed several thousand motor tractors at the service of the farmers.

In a word, our Allies are not asking us for food without making the most strenuous efforts to help themselves. And all the time, they are fighting and making munitions, and doing all the thou-

sand urgent and serious things necessary for the efficiency of their millions of fighters in the field—and for their comfort when they come back to "Blighty."

In Mr. Kellogg's view the association of food with patriotism is in no sense a sordid one.

It can be as fine as the spirit of democracy and as ennobling as the struggle for democracy. For in these days it is, in truth, an essential part of each. If we cannot organize our effort in this world-crisis by the individual initiative spirit, and consent of the people, then democracy is a faith on which we cannot stand. For autocracy has shown that it can organize its effort; it does it by imposing organization by force from the top. We must do it from the bottom and voluntarily. The administration of food is a test of what our form of government is worth. If success in it did no more than insure its immediate aim—providing our Allies with food—it would be wholly worth while. But it will do much more than that: it will prove our faith in ourselves.

## WHAT SHOULD BE DONE WITH THE GERMAN COLONIES?

ARGUMENTS for and against the retention by Great Britain of the German colonies taken during the war are presented in the September number of the *Contemporary Review* by Sir Harry Johnston and Mr. W. H. Dawson. The only colonies, however, whose surrender is regarded by Sir Harry Johnston as at all debatable are German East Africa, Togoland, and the Kameruns. This writer severely criticizes Britain's conduct of the war and, on the assumption that Germany cannot be sufficiently humbled to be forced into a surrender of her overseas possessions, he proposes this:

*If—if—*Providence once more intervened and gave us Nelsons and Wellingtons, Pitts, St. Vincents, Cannings; if we succeeded in forcing the Germans to leave France and Belgium, and to sue for terms of peace; then, indeed, I think, from the consideration of the backward peoples' welfare and of our own safety, of France's safety, Italy's, America's, Japan's, we ought to leave Germany with no territory, beyond the limits of Central Europe, over which she might exercise a sway that tended once again towards the mania of world-domination. But supposing we cannot go so far as this: that we make Germany very desirous of peace, but yet not ready to conclude it on a basis of bankruptcy, and consequently willing to fight on in the hope of exhausting the Alliance first. . . ? How would such a plan of negotiation as this present itself to the High Finance of the Allies? To fix a certain fair monetary value for the redemption of the German colonies and (if it be not then in French occupation) of Alsace-Lorraine, or of such portions of

Alsace and Lorraine as France wanted back? To offer—it may be—to relieve Germany of the duty of indemnifying an evacuated Belgium, to buy Austria out of the Trentino and Trieste?

Mr. Dawson, on the other hand, argues that, with the exception of German Southwest Africa, all the colonies should be surrendered. His reasoning is fairly summed up in the following paragraph:

Let me repeat that it is to the interest of the British Empire in particular that Germany should be given all reasonable scope for colonial expansion, both now and in the future, since by endeavoring to limit her needlessly we should increase the difficulties of our own position abroad. The law of territorial constriction is one with that of physical constriction in general, and it was once formulated by Count Beust, the Austrian foreign minister, *apropos* of the attempt to bind Russia by the Pontus clauses of the Treaty of Paris of 1856, in the words: "*Tout compression excessive a pour effet de provoquer l'expansion dans une autre direction.*" Let us try to confine Germany to Europe as we did thirty years ago, to our lasting harm, and we should increase Germany's pressure upon her neighbors, keep alive and accentuate her old restlessness, and justify again the accusation of selfishness made by Bismarck in 1885 against Great Britain as a country which was not satisfied with owning so large a part of the earth's surface, but grudging other nations a share in her leavings. Conversely, by assisting Germany to realize all rightful imperialistic aspirations we should by so much relieve pressure at home, and so promote the harmony and tranquillity of Europe in the new order of things to be created.

## ENGLAND'S OLDEST ALLY

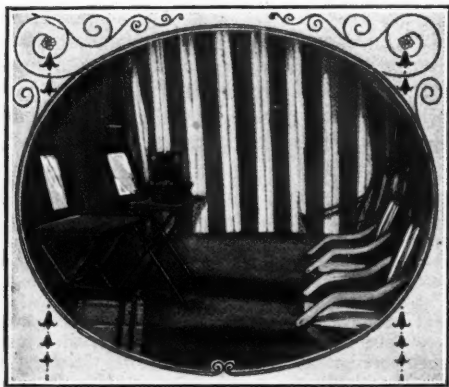
THE war caught Portugal in transition, with an empty treasury, a divided people, a great but slightly protected colonial empire. Her successful revolution was only four years old, and already there had been serious rifts within the Republican party which only threats or fears of a Royalist attack were potent to heal. Yet when the war broke out the only difference of opinion between the two wings of the Republicans was as to how far they should go in the cause of the Allies.

For Portugal to have remained neutral would have been, as Mr. A. G. Loraine points out in *The New Europe* for August 2, to betray her oldest and only ally, Great Britain, and to cut her own throat, which is the Atlantic. But there was another reason, hardly less strong—Portugal's sincere and profound love for and admiration of France. Accordingly she came into

the war by the common consent of the whole nation, including the Royalists, to whom King Manoel has twice given very definite instructions, which have been loyally obeyed, to set the interests of the nation above those of party; and although the deeds of Portugal have perhaps been overshadowed by the scale and scope of the world contest now raging, she has done yeoman service in the cause of the Allies:

The less that is heard of Portugal now the more may it be taken for granted that she is loyally co-operating with the Allies. At the beginning of the war Portugal gave to the Allies arms and ammunition, besides taking her part in the fighting in Southwest and East Africa. Later she handed over a large number of her confiscated German ships, thus supplying Great Britain with many thousands of tons of much-needed transports; now she has sent troops, well equipped and carefully disciplined. The Portuguese Army in France will be further increased, and it will be kept up to strength.

## A THEATER ON THE FRENCH FRONT



DRESSING ROOM OF THE CAMP THEATER

IN October, 1914, Georges Scott, the military painter, was asked by the staff officers stationed at Saint-Amarin in Alsace, to decorate a casino for the regiment. M. Scott entered with enthusiasm into the project and in the design included a small theater for amateur performances. The idea was so successful that it was taken up by other regiments and finally by Emile Fabre, the administrator of the Comédie-Française, who arranged regular circuits for the artists

of the Opéra-Comique and the Théâtre Français. Claude d'Axel in *Je Sais Tout* (Paris) writes of the ingenious improvement made by Scott on the circuit plan, which had been too expensive. From the caravan theaters of the old strolling players, M. Scott has developed a stage of average size, mounted on scaffolding, with a tent roof of heavy canvas supported by a light framework. The theater can be put up or taken down in three hours. The front is decorated in military themes by Scott and his collaborators, Vergniolet, L'homme and Daspres. On either side of the stage are dressing-rooms for the actresses, and there are two sets of scenery which fold up in screen form like the front. The entire theater can be loaded on three military trucks.

Madame Sarah Bernhardt went to play in this improvised outpost of Gallic art immediately after her operation, and here Madame Nelly Martyl, of the Opéra-Comique, Lucienne Bréval, and the veteran actors, Silvain and de Ferrandy, are cheering the "poilus." The "Theatre au Front" is the official title of the caravan, and it is sent from one camp to another at the order of the General Staff officers detailed for the service.

## HELPING THE BUSINESS MAN TO "DO HIS BIT"

SINCE the United States entered the world fight for the rights of liberty many business men from many parts of the country, fired by patriotic zeal to a burning desire to do their bit, have journeyed to Washington to offer service that would be of real value to the Government—only to find it next to impossible to reach responsible administrative officers endowed with sufficient breadth of vision to comprehend and high enough in authority to make use of the service offered. A typical experience of the kind, or rather a sort of synthetic presentment of what has happened in a great many instances, is graphically set forth in an imaginatively vivacious, but nonetheless essentially veracious narrative, in *Leslie's Weekly* for October 6, under the title, "When Quinby Visits Washington."

The writer, John Oliver La Gorce, has drawn a vivid picture of conditions that are in urgent need of remedying, not as a reflection on the Administration, which everybody concedes has been laboring under enormous difficulties in organizing on an unprecedented scale for the nation's entrance into the greatest of all wars, but for the purpose of presenting a concrete and constructive suggestion for a better coördination of industrial patriotism.

His imaginary business man, Josiah H. Quinby, owner of the biggest manufacturing plant in his community, employer of 1500 men, and a public-spirited leader in his city, goes to the capital to offer his services and his plant to his country. For four days he goes from one Government office to another seeking some responsible outlet for his offer. He had nothing to sell or to graft, either. He simply wished to state what he could do, make himself known, offer his practical co-operation, and depart. "But the nearest he got to seeing anybody who had a tablespoonful of interest or a teaspoonful of brains was a \$10-a-week clerk in the office of the 32nd assistant to the chief clerk of a Government bureau, and even that gentleman fingered the papers on his desk and looked out of the window while Quinby was talking." Of course Quinby returns home in disgust, and the report of his visit to Washington does not inspire or stimulate other business men.

Writing with a knowledge of the conditions

and of the atmosphere of the Government offices, and a realization of the necessity of protecting the overworked department heads, gained by a residence of twenty years in Washington, Mr. La Gorce proffers the suggestion that there be established in Washington a Bureau of Federal Industrial Information. He would have at the head of this bureau some big, broad-gauged business man used to handling affairs, who possesses tact and personality which go hand-in-hand with good business sense, and give him half a dozen or a dozen assistants chosen for the same abilities, and then let the public know that the bureau is open to visitors.

When Josiah H. Quinby descends upon Washington with his proposition to make his plant and resources available to the Federal Government for manufacturing wing-bolts, which it may be sadly in need of some day, or a thousand-and-one things which wing-bolts typify, he would go direct to this bureau and make an appointment to see either the director or one of his assistants at such and such an hour. He would then be given a card stating that the interview had been properly scheduled and would be for a period of ten minutes; that if he were not there on the instant, unfortunately, he would lose his chance that day, since a Quinby from another part of the country had the ten minutes following.

Quinby at the appointed time would lay his proposition before an intelligent man who could grasp the facts, take his name and hotel address, tell him to look out for a communication the next day, consult with one or two of his associates if necessary, and then send him a card of identification with the name of exactly the person in the proper department of the Government that he should see, with the time of the appointment marked thereon for the next day or the day following, as the case may be.

In this way the Quinbys will only have to tell their story twice. Their names and their business will then be carded and catalogued by the proper man and the proper bureau, so that they can be available to every branch of the service. For instance—if the purchasing agent of the bureau of construction (navy) found that only a third of the emergency quantity of wing-bolts were available within the necessary limit of time, Quinby's plant could be taken then in hand on forty-eight hours' notice and this small problem would be solved. Further, if a certain kind of wing-bolts were needed by the Quartermaster of the Army, the Quartermaster's Department would not have to hunt all over the country, but could send over to the Bureau of Federal Industrial Information and say that they were in need of a million wing-bolts and ask where they could best get a bid on them. The index could be consulted, and the Quartermaster could get in touch with Quinby instantly by summoning him to Washington or writing. . . .

## DEMOCRACY AND LIBERTY THE KEY- NOTE OF ARGENTINE LITERATURE

A PRACTICAL example of the astute policy pursued by France in furthering the "Latin Entente" is the invitation extended to an eminent South American man of letters, Mr. José P. Otero, to give a course of lectures, free to the public, at the Sorbonne this year upon "Argentine Civilization." Mr. Otero is the founder and editor of the important literary review, *El Plata Serafica*, published at Buenos Aires, and for some years has held the chair of Argentine History in the National School Mariano Moreno, of that city.

With its usual enterprise, *La Revue* (Paris) has secured from the pen of this able writer a series of articles upon Argentine men of letters. In the first of these, devoted chiefly to the works of Echeverría, there are certain passages peculiarly pregnant with interest at the present moment when the world awaits eagerly the outcome of Argentina's apparent hesitation between the powers that represent autocracy and those that stand for democracy. In the course of his introductory remarks, Mr. Otero says:

The dawn of Argentine literature occurred at the precise moment when our political liberty made its appearance. . . . But it is not my purpose here to analyze this period, which we may call the period of democratic creation. . . . I shall confine myself to exhibiting those Argentine personages who, with the object of organizing the country, placed a literature endued with genius at the service of democracy. Echeverría, Sarmiento, Alberdi, Mitre, Lopez, Avellaneda—these, among others, are men of letters whom the Argentine cannot forget, and whom Europe itself, and France in particular, will honor as apostles of her civilization. . . . The Argentine literature is marked by this peculiarity, that its tendency is eminently social. It is sentimental without being romantic; its growth and evolution are remote from abstract metaphysics, and its formula may be reduced to these terms: liberty and democracy.

This prologue is supported by the account given below of the life-work and activities of Argentina's first great writer, José Esteban Antonio Echeverría, born at Buenos Aires in 1823, but educated largely in France. Returning to Argentina, he perceived that the people must be prepared for freedom and self-government by the spread of liberal ideas. Mr. Otero says of him in this connection:

Echeverría is, among the Argentinians previous to Caseros (the battle fought in 1852, which marks the beginning of the national Argentine organization), the first who had prepared the democratic forces for a moral revolution. On the 23rd of June, 1837, thirty-five young men, presided over by Echeverría, assembled and bound themselves by a solemn oath (with the object of ending the civil war and overthrowing tyranny) to spread democratic beliefs and the cult of liberty by gradual but continuous propaganda.

From this *cénacle*, inflamed by the fire of youth and known in the political and literary history of Argentina under the name of the "Association of May," sprang the *Dogma Socialista*, the principal work of Echeverría.

In spite of its title, this book has nothing in common with the socialist theories of Fourier, Lassalle, or Karl Marx; the struggle between capital and labor, between employer and workman, did not agitate at that epoch the social life of Argentina.

The fundamental ideas of Echeverría as exposed in this remarkable volume are of intense interest at the present moment. Among them are the following, which might well be recommended to the Russian people now groping for an unaccustomed freedom:

The predominance of individuality has been our ruin; the remedy exists solely in the spirit of association. The most perfect social organization will be that which offers the best guarantees for the development of equality and liberty. The only hierarchy which should exist in a democratic society is that which derives its origin from nature and is as necessary and invariable as that.

The principle of liberty of conscience can never accord with the dogma of a state religion. No religion should be declared preponderant nor be patronized by the state. All should be respected and protected, provided their morals be pure and their cult involves no attainer of the social order.

Democracy is not a form of government, but the very essence of all republican governments. It is the régime of liberty founded on the equality of classes. Sovereignty resides solely in the collective reason of the people; universal suffrage is absurd; our motto is not that of the ultra-democrats of France: "Everything for the people and by the people," but the following: "Everything for the people and by the reason of the people."

Personally, Echeverría was not only a deist but a Christian, and thought Christianity the fitting religion of democracies, but considered an alliance between the tribune and the altar unholy.

After the Revolution of the South, in 1839, Echeverría left Buenos Aires and went to Montevideo, where he died in 1851.





Photo by Central News Photo Service

CROWDS OUTSIDE TRINITY COLLEGE BUILDINGS, DUBLIN, WHEN THE IRISH CONVENTION MET, ON JULY 25

## PROSPECTS OF THE IRISH CONVENTION

UNDER the above title, Herbert L. Stewart, "who loves the country of his birth, and loves British citizenship no less," contributes to the *Nation* (New York) for October 11 a sane and sensible and enlightening discussion of what is really the larger subject of the chief hope of Irish settlement.

Five years ago, when the writer lived in Belfast, Sinn Fein, he says, counted for next to nothing. "A constituency could no more have been carried on the Sinn Fein platform than on the platform of vegetarianism or of anti-vaccination." Hence his astonishment at the sweeping victory of this so-called "republican" party in the last few months. While pointing out that nobody can now tell what proportion of the Irish people are in sympathy with this, Mr. Stewart sees in it a great disillusionment.

In the election of de Valera, the widespread rejoicing and noisy celebration of the Sinn Fein victory, the fact that the bishops'

inhibition against the political activity of priests was disregarded, and that what is beginning to call itself "Young Ireland" has erected the banner of red revolution with the younger clergy leading the van, he reads the sure indication that "a great area of the Irish nation, the more menacing because it is so far incalculable, has openly declared that it places no further hope in Parliamentary methods, but relies upon violence alone." He continues:

Carsonite "Ulster," as we know, has been proclaiming this for five or six years. The south has followed suit. Until a different temper can be instilled, all the reports of all the conventions that can be held will be waste paper. By some means the awful lesson in the expediency of armed revolt which the Ulster "Covenanters" were the first to teach so well must be untaught and unlearned. And it seems but too probable that it will prove harder to lay the devil than it was to raise him. For, unless writers everywhere have conspired to caricature the Irish, there is in that people some special element of passion, of

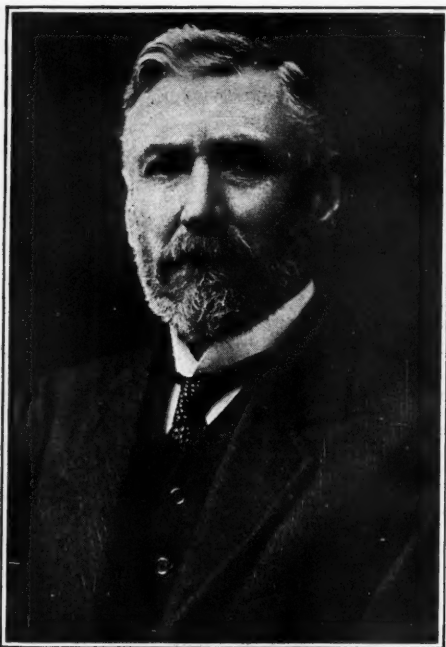


Photo by International Film Service

SIR HORACE PLUNKETT, CHAIRMAN OF THE IRISH CONVENTION

turbulence, of eagerness to cut Gordian knots with the sword.

This writer believes whole-heartedly in a self-governing Ireland within the empire, but finds it "a nice question for the casuist to apportion blame between him who sets and him who develops a precedent." The men who with pietistic words upon their lips incited the rank and file in Ulster to hypothetical treason should have the common decency to cast no stones at a Sinn Fein fanatic. He is sure that the Asquith Cabinet meant well; none has meant better by Ireland for a hundred years. But in believing that by ignoring seditious language it would avert seditious acts, it forgot ulterior consequences, "and perhaps for a time lost its nerve." Its mistake seems now to have been one which a child could have detected. "What is the moral of all this for the present convention?" he asks; and then answers:

The moral is surely this: that all the scheming and planning for terms of agreement is mere detail compared with the fundamental task of recreating an atmosphere without which no agreement can have the slightest chance. One heard much about the immense issues that turn on the choice of a judicious chairman for the convention; about the need for a spirit of give

and take among the delegates; about finesse and tactics, and checks and balances; about making sure that you get really representative men on the work of drafting the constitution; about giving a due voice to every shade of opinion! The real problem is none of these. It is a problem that would remain intractable though each of these were settled to-morrow in the most triumphantly diplomatic fashion. It is this: how shall we put out of the minds of the Irish race that criminal nonsense which Ulster clergymen, and business leaders, and lawyers, and "statesmen" have instilled on the one side, which Sinn Fein *littérateurs*, and ultramontane priests, and Dublin syndicalists have preached on the other, namely, that Acts of Parliament constitutionally passed may be "resisted unto blood" by anyone who pretends a conscientious objection to them? It is to this *impasse* that Ireland has been brought by the machinations of those who six years ago began the demoralizing of her civic life. And this under the ægis of the Mother of Parliaments!

### Ireland's National Spirit

A noteworthy article on "The Irish Convention—and After" is contributed to the *Atlantic Monthly* for November by the widow of John Richard Greene, the historian of the English people. Mrs. Green, who is herself an historical scholar and writer of insight and discrimination, writes as a native of Ireland, familiar for a lifetime with Irish "problems," and sympathetic with every effort to bring about self-government.

In her hospitable attitude toward the Sinn Feiners, Mrs. Green is outspoken and unsparing in her criticism of the past course of the British Government. She says:

A young Ireland in fact is coming to its full age. The demands of the Sinn Feiners are based on principles not unworthy. They desire intensely the union of all Irish citizens, and that all should share in the full responsibilities of free men. The one thing they seek—Republicans and Constitutionalists alike—is a definite deliverance from British interference in Irish affairs. All Irishmen believe that this is the only way to assure the lasting friendship of the peoples. The English have many great qualities, and no one admits their fine attributes more readily than Irishmen. Friends of Ireland have arisen in Britain who have labored to redress evils, and whose labors have been warmly recognized by the Irish. But where the whole system of government is false, English friends must ultimately prove as helpless to find redress as the Irish people.

To the Irish view the British have utterly failed in the imperial temper. Their statesmanship has not been such as to mark them as an imperially minded race. The time has come for a new beginning. The creation of an alliance which the old methods have failed to produce now depends on the insight and the courage of the Convention. In building up that alliance the old words "Empire" and "Imperialism" need no

longer be a dividing cry inherited from the past. For the imperialism of old days—the government of possessions by a “superior” people—is gone, and with it the word itself is fast dis-

appearing. The character and the history of the Irish prove that in a new Commonwealth of nations none will be found of greater generosity and fidelity than the people of Irish race and nation.

## HOW ITALIANS RECEIVED THE POPE'S APPEAL FOR PEACE

ITALIAN comment on the appeal of Benedict XV for a speedy peaceful settlement of the great war is necessarily influenced, to a greater or lesser degree, by considerations of internal politics directly concerning the vexed questions connected with the Roman Catholic Church in Italy, even when, as with the writers whose opinions we give here, these considerations are studiously kept in the background.

A writer in *Nuova Antologia* (Rome), while paying full tribute to the nobility and elevation of the ideas expressed in the papal note, recognizes that it has failed to satisfy the requirements of the Allies, and has also aroused opposition in a considerable section of the German press.

He finds that although no one doubts that the Pope has been moved by a noble impulse, by one in full accord with his great spiritual authority, his action must necessarily have been conditioned by the influences surrounding him. This is made apparent by his divergence from the views of the Allies as to the responsibility for the war, and as to the basis for a conclusion of peace.

Regarding the first question, he has failed to realize that the present war is not one of those born of obscure and uncertain causes, but one that was wilfully provoked by two great powers for the satisfaction of definite political ambitions and insatiable territorial greed. Nevertheless, the writer disclaims any intention to deny the merits of the fundamental concept of the German state, the subordination of the individual to the realization of the supreme national aims. Indeed, he believes that the war will strengthen the principle of collectivity in the civilized world, in opposition to the exaggerated individualism of the past.

However, the Prussian and German state—any distinction between which he regards as vain—was not the popular modern state, based upon democracy in its internal policy, and upon the society of nations in its foreign policy, but a feudal and oppressive state striving to suppress true democracy.

As to the conditions of peace, the Pontiff



THE PAPAL RESCUE  
From *L'Asino* (Rome)

has indicated certain of these, touching Alsace-Lorraine, the boundaries of Italy, and Belgium; but he has not entirely forgotten others, since he invokes a “spirit of equity and justice” which should direct the examination of all the other territorial and political questions, “especially those relating to Armenia, the Balkan states, and the districts forming part of the ancient kingdom of Poland.”

This formula is broad enough to include many of the objects of the present war. However, according to a “spirit of equity and justice,” the war cannot be ended without the complete reintegration and compensation not only of Belgium, but also of France, of Serbia, of Rumania, of Montenegro, and of all the regions invaded and devastated by the Austro-German armies.

A somewhat more sympathetic and favorable view is expressed in an article on the subject in *Rassegna Nazionale* (Florence). The writer seeks to determine whether the peace proposed by the Pontiff would be a just and lasting one, and whether either of the warring groups can be said to profit more than the other by the note.

In what concerns the first point, Pope Benedict urges that a lasting peace can be attained by the suppression of the means that could be used for breaking it, and he holds that the suppression of these means would be quietly accepted because of the lesson taught by the greatest war in history, namely, that no war, by the very conditions of its being, can ever fully realize the aims for which it was begun.

As to the second point, the writer finds that Germany, as the aggressor, changed the *status quo* in order to gain a decisive advantage. The peace urged by the Pontiff, however, would not only fail to secure this decisive advantage for Germany, but would even change the *status quo* to the disadvantage of that country, and at the same time, by the suppression of militarism, would rob it of any future chance to attain its aims.

The question of Alsace-Lorraine, one not considered essential by the French before the outbreak of the war, and one not dictated by the military situation, is posed as being sug-

gested by justice though against the interests of Germany; the reconstruction of ancient Poland is something distinctly disadvantageous for the Central Powers, and the unequivocal indication of Armenia's rights implies a sweeping condemnation of Turkish misrule. All this shows that the note clearly favors the cause of the Allies.

The writer does not hesitate to say that while Germany has lost *her* war, and can never win it now, the affirmation can as truly be made that, from a military point of view, she has not lost the war, and he doubts whether a one-sided peace, even if it were possible, would be desirable, if it can only be attained at the cost of new and dreadful sacrifices. Unquestionably the opinion of the Pontiff involves a most severe condemnation of those who precipitated the conflict, and the memory of the unnecessary, useless, and ever-accumulating misfortunes caused by it must be a source of lasting remorse for all who were responsible for plunging the nations into it.

## SWITZERLAND: AT PEACE, IN THE MIDST OF WAR

**A**FTER three years of war, it is not necessary now to picture to the well-informed American reading public the unfortunate situation of neutral European countries. Maintaining peaceful relations with the whole world, they have nevertheless suffered all the hardships of belligerents, though in smaller measure. But conditions in Switzerland have recently been set forth so graphically and authoritatively by Prof. William E. Rappard, in the *Proceedings* of the American Academy of Political and Social Science (Philadelphia) that we quote some of his statements here. Professor Rappard (of the University of Geneva) is a member of the Swiss Commission to the United States.

He reminds us that Switzerland is smaller than Maryland, but as densely populated as Connecticut. It has no outlet to the sea, and is entirely surrounded by four great nations, two of which are at war with the other two. It has no mineral resources. Moist climate and high average altitude, furthermore, render impossible the raising of cereal foodstuffs for four-fifths of the population.

Before the war, Switzerland had imported

80 per cent. of her coal from Germany, the rest from Belgium and France. Her pig iron came 55 per cent. from Germany, with most of the remainder from France. Nearly 75 per cent. of her imported wheat came from Russia and Rumania. In short, about three-fourths of Swiss imports had been foodstuffs and raw materials, while three-fourths of her exports had been manufactured articles. Profits from tourist traffic helped to balance foreign trade accounts.

Since the war began, Switzerland has naturally continued to be dependent upon the Entente Allies and upon the Central Powers. In order to live, the Swiss must, they maintain, import cereal foodstuffs from the Allies; and in order to obtain these they have been compelled by the Allies to curtail exports of cattle and dairy products to the Central Powers. Coal and iron, on the other hand, can be obtained only from Germany; and besides paying well for those commodities, Switzerland is now obliged to lend Germany \$20 for every ton of coal received.

Ever since the war began the Swiss army has been guarding all frontiers, to defend its neutrality against any aggressor. This has



cost \$150,000,000—which means as much to the Swiss people as \$4,500,000,000 would mean to the people of the United States.

Two-thirds of the Swiss speak a German dialect. Most of the remainder speak French, the rest Italian. The French and Italian elements have ardently wished for the triumph of the Allies; and even in those parts of the country where the German dialect is spoken—declares Professor Rappard—there was much sympathy with the Allied cause. The violation of Belgian neutrality (which had peculiar concern for the Swiss) and the terroristic methods of German warfare have contributed toward clearing the issues, and “to-day the great mass of our people have, with regard to the principles at stake, and to the champions on the field of battle, such feelings of hope and gratitude as become the citizens of the oldest democratic republic in the world.”

Germany has made extraordinary efforts to gain the sympathies of Switzerland. Professor Rappard describes some of these efforts as follows:

In spite of our adverse feelings, or perhaps on account of them, she has been generous towards us. Burning exclusively German coal, the Swiss people suffered less from last winter's cold than the German people themselves. Last year three-fourths of our imported potatoes were furnished us by Germany. Our own crop had failed and

this spring, when we were in dire need of potato seeds Germany, in spite of her own shortage, supplied us liberally with them.

When rumors of the threatening American embargo on food for neutrals reached Europe, rumors which doubtless provoked still more rejoicing in Berlin than anxiety in Berne, it was intimated that if the Allies failed us we might perhaps rely on Germany even for our cereal food stuffs.

Professor Rappard's mission in this country is to obtain modifications of the embargo on exports to “border neutrals.” He declares that “the United States Government has it in its power to save Switzerland or to ruin her.”

For America to let Switzerland perish, or to allow her to be saved through the shrewd and calculating generosity of the German autocracy, would be to abandon the most ancient and the firmest foothold of liberal and federative democracy on the continent of Europe. Could anything more hopelessly obscure the fundamental issue of this war, undertaken by the United States to realize that state of political fellowship between peoples of different tongues and races, of which Switzerland is perhaps the most perfect prototype in the world!

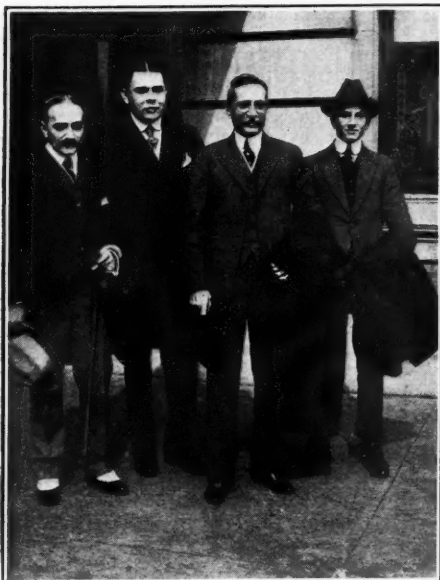
And, on the other hand, could anything more gloriously and more persuasively show the German people the true intentions of the American Government and the true obstacle to lasting peace than a fair and generous treatment of that country which at their doors is, for friends and foes of democracy alike, the very embodiment of the democratic idea?

## A CUBAN VIEW OF THE PLATT AMENDMENT

THE Cuban review, *Cuba Contemporánea*, presents an eloquent defense of the so-called Platt Amendment to the Cuban Constitution, made by Dr. Evelio Rodríguez Lendíán at the session of the Cuban Society of International Law held in Havana last January. As is well known, this amendment provides for active intervention in Cuba by the United States under certain contingencies. From Dr. Lendíán's viewpoint, this provision is a necessary consequence of Cuba's geographical position, since it was not possible to leave the island exposed to the encroachments of other foreign powers, when it had ceased to be a dependency of Spain. The possession of Cuba by any strong maritime power would, in case of war, render possible to make the island a base for a blockade of the Atlantic and Gulf ports of the United States.

However, in case this intervention in Cuba should again become imperative, for it has, unfortunately, been once before found necessary, the Cubans will, in Dr. Lendíán's opinion, always know that the American comes as the friend, the defender, and the champion of Cuban independence; that he comes to reestablish order, when it has been temporarily overthrown; but that his presence will in no way constitute a menace to the self-government of the island. Hence the Cuban should trust implicitly in the accomplishment of the solemn obligation assumed by the United States in the eyes of the world.

Commenting on Dr. Lendíán's address, Señor Carlos de Velasco cites the authoritative declaration of Mr. Root that the intervention permitted by the third article of the Platt Amendment is in no sense synonymous



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## THE CUBAN MISSION TO THE UNITED STATES

(Right to left: Cuban Minister Dr. Carbo M. Cesepedes, D. Joaquin R. Torralbre, Col. Aurelio Hevia, Cuban Secretary of Government, who heads the mission, and his son, Manuel Hevia)

with any interference in matters concerning the Cuban Government, but would be merely the formal action of the United States,

based upon just and substantial grounds, for the preservation of Cuban independence, and for the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty.

As Señor de Velasco truly observes, this does no more than fulfil the wishes of any people desiring to live justly and equitably. The sole distinction, an important one it is true, being that while the other American nations may or may not maintain for themselves a government of this class, Cuba is under obligation to provide it for herself, and to maintain it. For should she fail to do so, the United States would be called upon to establish and uphold such a government in Cuba. It is only for this purpose that intervention is permissible, only for the preservation of Cuba's independence, never for its destruction.

To make this perfectly clear and indisputable, the Cuban writer believes that his government should seek to have the terms and conditions regulating a possible intervention more precisely detailed and defined than they are at present. He urges, to this end, the execution of a special treaty or agreement with the United States, in which these terms and conditions shall be embodied, and which shall serve as a rule and guide in case any sudden and unforeseen difficulties should arise.

## THE HOLY SEE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

**A**MONG the many possibilities opened up by the Great War the reunion of the Greek and Roman Catholic Churches looms up as a not purely visionary ideal. At least that is what one may gather from the actions and attitude of the present incumbent of the Papacy as depicted at great length by Charles Loiseau in a recent issue of the *Revue de Paris*. The ambition to attain that end has never been abandoned by the Papacy, and the downfall of Russian Czardom tends towards its realization.

Though the Russian Revolution, says the writer, was of all the events of the war the most unexpected, and one to be guardedly judged, the Vatican accorded it an almost immediate welcome. It took occasion to thank the new government for its liberal decisions regarding the Catholic clergy. What seems to have struck the Papal Court

is the religious side of the Revolution, or, more precisely, the prospect of a revival of Catholicism. The writer's object is to probe and discuss this point of view.

Czarism in its relations to the Roman Church acted either as its enemy, or maintained a distrustful and haughty attitude towards it. An exchange of courtesies inaugurated the reign of Nicholas II; but even then one always felt the possibility of a break. It was evident that the sympathies of the Vatican turned towards the Poles, while the Holy Synod of Russia condemned any advances to the Papacy.

Such was the state of things before the Revolution. The Czar was regarded in Rome as a sort of Anti-Pope who placed in the service of the schism all of his autocratic power, while many Russians considered the Latins a hostile power; and when

they sought the bond that linked the Poles of all countries together, they found Roman Catholicism to be its strongest component.

One practise, in particular, constant since the reign of Catherine II, touched Rome in a sensitive spot: all the correspondence between the Holy See and the Catholics of the Empire was submitted to the civil authorities. It was justly complained that such action was unparalleled in any other country. For this and other reasons, when the conflagration took place Russia was perhaps of all the Powers the one against which the Vatican felt the most aggrieved, from which it expected the least—in a word, whose success it dreaded the most. It goes without saying that Germany and Austria spared no pains to heighten those feelings. Their contention—to the Holy See—was that should the Allies be victorious the Greek Church would spread to the center of Europe and throughout the Orient. The agreement of the Entente Powers to reserve Constantinople for Russia tended to increase that apprehension.

Briefly, whether the war added new grievances to those felt by the Vatican against Russia, or projected the old ones more sharply, the antagonism between the Catholic interests and the Imperial régime, hitherto more or less veiled, was clearly revealed.

It was with a feeling of relief, therefore, that the Vatican took cognizance of the fall of the imperial government. The head of the rival Church seems crushed; its dogmas and rites may remain unchanged, but at least it has ceased to be the associate of an autocracy hostile to Catholicism.

The Holy Synod, it is true, remains, but it seems, at any rate, as if a reviving breath had passed over it—a change has taken place in its spirit and composition.

Will the Holy Synod itself survive the Revolution? It is only a creation of Peter the Great, not deeply rooted in the Russian Church. The prospect of its disappearance, though distant and uncertain, can not fail to be agreeable to the Papal Court.

The provisional government has solemnly recognized the right of Poland to unity and independence—and the Vatican is more ready to believe in its promises than in those, full of reservations, of Nicholas II. What will be the outcome? No one can foretell, but in any case one feels that the new Russian régime can not regard "polonism" with the prejudice entertained by the old one.

On the whole, and with due allowance for possible surprises, Catholicism has a chance of being a gainer by the Revolution: it will not have to reckon with the political assets furnished to the schism by autocracy.

But the Papacy has still another, more ideal, object in view. It must not be thought that in the 1000 years since the Eastern Church broke with that of Rome, there has been no desire for the original unity, the former is resigned, and even rejoices, in the division, but in Rome the necessity of union is so inherent that any explicit, or implied, consent to the rupture is forbidden. The Roman Church has never resigned itself to the schism, and it never will. On the Latin side discussion of the question is encouraged, the aim of unity is never abandoned. This zeal is officially and openly expressed only at opportune moments, but in the intervals the idea is cherished.

The war, with its myriad episodes, has already changed the aspect of the world. If statesmen hesitate to draw general conclusions from such formidable events, the Catholic Church has reason to regard some of them as providential. One may fairly say, for example, that in the East certain causes that wrought for the schism have lost their efficacy, while others, favorable to a union, are beginning to operate. Firstly, the Russians, Rumanians, and Serbs, of the Greek Church, find their destinies linked with the great Roman Catholic countries; and it may be presaged that the bonds now formed in the various walks of life will survive the war. Moreover, a religion, which is always aiming to convert the heathens, and may justly pride itself upon the zeal of its missionaries, can it remain insensible to the confusion of its "divided brethren"? Does not the occasion to stretch out a helping hand constitute, indeed, a duty to do so?

After three years of a pontificate, coincident with three years of war, Benedict XV seems to seek in the Orient for the first result of that period—perhaps also a compensation for its trials and disappointments. A result which, tending to vivify the tradition of a thousand years, reveals the Papacy once more immutable in its hopes of unity, varying only in its choice of occasions and means.

These are, at least, prospects worthy to encourage the zeal of a Pontiff whose reign began at so inauspicious a moment, and before whom there gleams, perhaps for the first time, a rift in the clouds.

## AN ASIATIC EXPEDITION UNDER AMERICAN AUSPICES

ON the 28th of September, Mr. Roy C. Andrews, head of the Asiatic Zoological Expedition of the American Museum of Natural History, arrived in New York with the results of two years' work in a remote part of China securing mammals, birds and reptiles for the Museum. The specimens were secured principally in Yunnan, the most interesting province in China, zoologically. Yunnan lies in the southeastern part of the Chinese Empire, jutting like a peninsula into Northern Burma. To the northwest is Thibet with its lofty mountain ranges

cylindrical-horned ruminant classed in the same group as the chamois. Scientifically it is known as *Urotragus* (or *Cemas goral*). Several species are known, all Asiatic, which are found in Burma, Thibet, the Himalayas, and in northern China. It represents an intermediate type between the sheep and the goat.

The Serow, or Sarau, is a goat-like antelope three times the size of the goral, allied to the goral of the same territory and also an intermediate type between the true sheep and the true goat. This animal is a local

Himalayan race of the Sumatran *Nemorhaedus sumatrensis*. Their range extends from Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula across Burma and China as far as Japan. While the goral is often found on grassy plains and on rocky ground covered with forest, the serow usually inhabits low mountains lightly timbered with scrub growths.

These rare mammals constitute, however, only a small contribution to the vast number of specimens secured in this region of China hitherto unknown to zoologists. A sambur, a deer twice as big as the American moose, was obtained, also small deer, six or seven

species of monkeys (two gibbon), muntjac (the Indian "barking deer"), polecats, civets, genets, and rare insectivores, including many shrews and moles.

In July, 1916, Mr. Andrews' party was joined at Fu-ting by Mr. Edward Heller, an American collector, to whose work the collection of small animals is principally due. On their journey through China to Yunnanfu in Yunnan, they passed through a region infested with notorious bandits. Caravans preceding them were robbed of jade, musk and gold dust. Once forty robbers were found awaiting the caravan, but when Mr. Andrews informed the brigands that the expedition was not carrying other than just enough to pay for food and sup-



Photograph by American Museum of Natural History (New York)

### CHINESE CIVET

(This animal, although superficially resembling a cat, belongs to a different family. They are fairly common throughout Asia and Africa. The expedition secured a splendid series of specimens)

and inaccessible plateaus; to the west, Assam in Burma; to the east, Tonkin in Indo-China.

Mr. Andrews and the members of his expedition found the region more Thibetan than Chinese. While there are actually about thirty tribes in Yunnan, the natives are principally of the three original tribes, *Lolo*, *Mosso*, and *Shaus*. Two days' travel north of Li-Chiang in Yunnan, the natives were entirely Thibetan. Along the borders of this "forbidden land" the expedition spent three months and secured over 1,300 specimens, including a fine series of gorals and serows. These animals are of peculiar interest to the zoologist.

The goral is small, rough-haired and



plies, they were permitted to proceed on their way unmolested.

The first work of the expedition [said Mr. Andrews] was begun in Fukien Province where we worked for two months; leaving Fukien we took up the main work of the expedition in the Province of Yunnan. The mountain scenery of this region is probably the most magnificent in the world. Often the caravan of the expedition was 18,000 feet above sea level. The passes over which the expedition traveled into Thibet are 16,000 feet in altitude. On the peaks rest perpetual snows, and the panorama of color, light and shadow is of indescribable beauty. When we crossed the Yangtze-Kiang River, about 2,500 miles from its mouth, we viewed one of the most marvelous sights in the world. Very few white men have seen this gorge which is only rivaled by the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. Here the Yangtze-Kiang cuts through the great snow-clad mountain range in a gorge a mile deep and in places so precipitous that one can cast a stone into the river below.

Beyond the Yangtze, the party went into an absolutely unexplored region. The natives regarded the white men as strange beings. They were especially interested in Mrs. Andrews, official photographer of the expedition, and as she wore male costume, curious to know if she were man, boy, or woman. Her photography was an entirely new art to them. One of the pets made by the party was a little honey-bear eight days old, which Mr. Andrews brought home with him—15,000 miles' travel—to the United States. The little fellow is now about six months old.

Forty-one cases of large and small mammals, birds and reptiles, constitute the bag of the Asiatic-Zoölogical Expedition, the most expensive collection of the kind ever brought out of China and the largest series of gorals and serows ever possessed by any



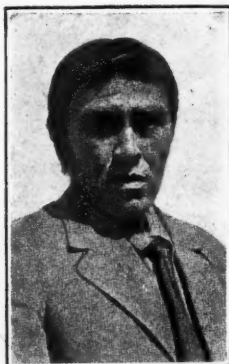
MRS. ANDREWS GIVING THE LITTLE CAPTURED HONEY BEAR HIS FIRST MEAL OF BREAD AND MILK (Note the crescent-shaped white marking on the breast peculiar to this species of bear)

museum. It was financed by the Jesup Fund of the American Museum of Natural History and by the following patrons: Mr. John B. Ford, Mr. Sidney M. Colgate, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Bernheimer, Mrs. Adrian Hoffman Joline, Mr. Childs Frick and Mr. Lincoln Ellsworth. Its personnel included Mr. Roy C. Andrews, of the Department of Mammalogy of the Museum; Mr. Edmund Heller, who was with Colonel Roosevelt in his African Expedition, and Mrs. Andrews, who has taken many remarkable color photographs of the specimens. The explorers were aided by six servants, several men trained to skin animals and birds, and by fifteen muleteers. At Yunnanfu, the leader obtained a caravan of thirty-five mules and horses. This expedition was preliminary to one still more extensive which will penetrate to the heart of Thibet.

## A HUMAN SURVIVAL FROM THE STONE AGE

**I**F a man of the Stone Age could by some miraculous power be brought in contact with modern civilization, what would be his sensations and individual response to the marvels of the twentieth century? Strange as it may seem, this question has been truthfully answered by the story of Ishi, the primitive Indian who was discovered in the wilds of California in 1910. His story has been eloquently told by T. T. Waterman in the October number of the *Southern Workman* (Hampton Institute, Va.).

Ishi was the last survivor of a tribe of wild Indians identified with an area of country around Mill and Deer Creeks in Northern California, east of the Sacramento River. This territory is a portion of the immense lava cap that lies around Lassen Peak. It afforded a natural refuge for wild tribes because of its formation of precipitous cliffs, deep gorges, winding canyons, caves, and hillsides covered with tangles of almost impenetrable scrub. To this mountain fastness fled the remnants of the tribe of Indians



ISHI, THE STONE-AGE  
INDIAN OF CALIFORNIA

known to Californians as the Mill Creek tribe or Yahi Indians. There they remained, living comfortably except in the severe winters, when famine led them to commit depredations upon the property of the white settlers.

These excursions for necessary food finally led to the extermination of practically the entire tribe. The Government considered removing the Indians to a reservation, but nothing was done, and, in 1865, a band of whites surprised an encampment of the Indians on the upper waters of Mill Creek and killed the entire tribe with the exception of two or three individuals. The few who escaped took up their solitary life in the old haunts and never again penetrated the territory of the whites. The few who were seen again by hunters in 1908 still used bow and arrow and spear, and were untouched by any contact with civilization.

Of the discovery of Ishi, the Stone Age man, Professor Waterman wrote in *Popular Science* in 1915:

One morning in August, 1911, there appeared at a slaughter-house at Oroville, a naked Indian. His only garment was an old cast-off undershirt. He was thin, hungry, greatly worn and of most unusual appearance. No one, Indian or white, could make him understand a word. The appearance of this strange Indian was at once connected with the Yahi (meaning simply people) tribe of Mill Creek. The first impression received of the wild Indian was the sight of him, draped in a canvas apron they had hurriedly put on him at the slaughter-house, sitting on the edge of a cot in his cell, still uncertain of his fate, and answering *ulisi* ("I don't understand") to all the questions that were being fired at him in English, Spanish, and half a dozen Indian languages by visitors. The present writer's amateur attempts at Yana were equally unintelligible to him for a long time. An agreement was finally reached, however, on the word for the material of which his cot was made, *si'win'i*, or yellow pine. His face lightened up at this word, though he evidently could hardly trust his senses. These were probably the first intelligible sounds he had heard from a human being in three years.

Ishi proved, in Dr. Waterman's hands, extremely tractable and grateful for kindness.

He accepted the appurtenances of civilization as miracles of comfort, and when it was proposed to take him back to his old haunts on a camping party, he objected, saying it was cold there, that food was scarce and that there were no chairs, houses or beds.

Aeroplanes, by the way, he took quite philosophically. We took him down to Golden Gate Park to see Harry Fowler start to fly across the continent. When the plane was trundled out and the engines started, the Indian was surprised and amused at the uproar they created. The machine was finally launched, and after a long circuit, soared back above our heads. As it came overhead we particularly called his notice to it. He was mildly interested. "*Salu?*" he said interrogatively, nodding toward the plane a thousand feet skyward, "White man up there?"

Here is another fact that illustrates his personal attitude. To a primitive man, what ought to prove most astonishing in a modern city? I would have said at once, the height of the buildings. For Ishi, the overwhelming thing about San Francisco was the number of people. That he never got over. Until he came into civilization, the largest number of people he had even seen together at any one time was five! At first a crowd gathered around him alarmed him and made him uneasy. He never entirely got over his feeling of awe, even when he learned that everybody meant well.

Ishi, moreover, was remarkably clever with his hands. In his own way he was a fine workman. He made bows of perfect finish. He could chip arrow-points to perfection out of any of the materials which give a conchoidal fracture—obsidian, flint, agate, or bottle-glass. Some of his handsomest specimens were made out of bromoseltzer bottles. No more beautiful arrow-points exist than the ones he made. His finished arrow—point, shaft, and feathering—is a model of exquisite workmanship.

Dr. Waterman and his family bear testimony to the fact that Ishi was in all ways a remarkable character, fastidiously neat about his own personal belongings, orderly, peaceable and possessed of a mind of unusual calibre.

He convinced me that there is such a thing as a gentlemanliness which lies outside of all training, and is an expression purely of an inward spirit. It has nothing to do with artificially acquired tricks of behavior. Ishi was slow to acquire the tricks of social contact. He never learned to shake hands, but he had an innate regard for the other fellow's existence, and an inborn consideration, that surpassed in fineness most of the civilized breeding with which I am familiar. His life came to a close as the result of an over susceptibility to tuberculosis, to which he was some time or other exposed, and to which he never developed the slightest immunity. He contributed to science the best account he could give of the life of his people, as it was before the whites came in. To know him was a rare personal privilege, not merely an ethnological privilege.



SEARCHLIGHTS GUARDING PARIS FROM NIGHT VISITS BY AEROPLANES

(The searchlights are playing from the roof of the Chamber of Deputies. The Eiffel Tower is similarly supplied with searchlights)

## MOBILIZED SCIENCE IN FRANCE

WE all knew, in a general way, that the military applications of science in the present world struggle were numerous beyond precedent. Details, however, were lacking until recently. The scientific achievements of the warring forces were apparently regarded as military secrets, and we had quite reconciled ourselves to waiting until hostilities were over for most of the interesting information on this subject. Hence it is with grateful surprise that we read a brief article in the *Scientific Monthly* by Dr. G. K. Burgess, of the United States Bureau of Standards, in which the author, just back from an official journey abroad, presents some of the most impressive facts that he gleaned in his very intimate inspection of French science applied to warfare. He says:

Our mission had extraordinary if not unique opportunities for close observation of all the aspects of science in warfare, not only from many interviews, visits to laboratories, manufacturing plants, and technical ministerial bureaus, but also from inspection at the fronts of the French and British armies of the organization, application and actual operation of the scientific and technical services, all of which were shown and explained to the most minute detail.

The most striking impression brought home is one of unity of purpose, perfect adaptation and coördination of the several branches, a harmonious whole, in fact, made up of separate and often highly intricate parts constituting an organization in which all the sciences and their applications blend into one, which is focused by the admirably trained technical and staff officers on the sole object of destroying the enemy. The French traits of individuality, initiative, and self-reliance are, however, in no sense lessened or dulled by this coöperation.

Nov.—7

Every branch of science is pressed into service, often in ways that even military experts would hardly have thought of before the present war.

The meteorologist is listened to with attention by the Great Headquarters, as was the astrologer of yore, before an extensive offensive is undertaken; and the geologist is consulted for information as to where to halt and dig in, where shelters may be safely built and as to the probability of underground waters. Even the astronomer's services are considered of great importance, for example, in the preparation of new artillery tables and maps, the improvement and invention of instruments, which differ but slightly in principle, however much they may differ in the nature of their use, from those with which he is familiar. Again, the statistician is a most valuable person when an offensive is being planned. Also the mathematician France, at least, has found indispensable, for in the person of M. Painlevé he sits at the head of them all as Minister of War, whose civil, technical staff is largely made up of eminent members of the same profession.

Nearly all branches of physics are applied to military problems, and of these applications some of the most remarkable pertain to acoustics; a department of knowledge that, only yesterday, was hardly thought of at all by military men.

One of the most highly developed is the location of enemy guns, concerning the details of which a volume could be written; suffice it to say that in the French armies there are several systems in use, all of which will locate to within a few yards an enemy battery at ten or twenty kilometers, indicate the caliber of the guns, differentiate between the sounds of discharge, flight through the air and bursting, and record each and every separate shot; and the spot from which the shot was fired may, under certain conditions, be located.



A "POSTE D'ÉCOUTE," OR LISTENING POST  
(Fitted with four reversed megaphones with microphone, which comprise the "ears" of the anti-aircraft defenders of Paris)

There have been developed several ingenious listening devices built on entirely different acoustical principles for use in mine warfare, by means of which enemy mining operations may be exactly located. Again for the location of sounds in the air, especially useful, for example, in locating airplanes at night, several new types of sound apparatus of extreme sensitiveness are in use. For submarine detection, some of the most promising methods for further improvement are based on the use of still other sound detecting devices. Wonderfully powerful megaphones for use in battle have also been developed.

In the photography and the technic of photographic map making there have been great improvements, brought about directly by military necessity, especially in aerial photography apparatus and interpretation. There are at the front schools for training balloon observers, who have to reconstruct maps from their perspective photographs; certain of the aviators are similarly trained, although the making of maps from the photos they take is mainly the work of a special branch of the service. The art of map making from photographs, as carried out at the front, is practically a new branch requiring great skill, and is evidently of the first importance, as oftentimes the success of an offensive is largely dependent upon the quality of this work. These special services, for which there are schools, are recruited from the army by competitive examinations, thus automatically obtaining the personnel best adapted.

As would be expected there have been not a few advances made in applications of electricity, especially wireless apparatus and methods, signalling and listening devices. There may be, for example, during a battle more than 1500 separate wireless stations sending messages simultaneously; provision is successfully made for preventing interference and sorting out this great mass of

signals so as to avoid confusion. Portable wireless outfits are supplied by the tens of thousands—requiring for the construction of these instruments alone a veritable army of skilled mechanics.

The military applications of chemistry are already somewhat familiar to the public. Their magnitude may be judged by the fact, among others, that there are in France some twenty-five distinct laboratories engaged in nitrogen fixation alone.

Turning now to meteorology, what has the weather man to do with war? He too plays a capital rôle. With his sounding balloons he keeps the troops informed as to when a gas attack may be expected and when it would be profitable to start one; the artillery depend on him for data to calculate important corrections, as for wind, humidity, pressure, and temperature and upper air conditions in sighting their guns; the aviators as to prevailing winds, especially high up, and for general weather conditions; the balloon men keep in close touch with him, and even the transport service depends upon him for advance information as to muddy roads; headquarters relies upon him for knowledge of impending fog or rain and other changes—the weather man has a very heavy responsibility in helping to decide the most propitious moment for an attack on a grand scale, and if his forecast is erroneous, disaster may result. There is a special meteorological service—in fact there are two in addition to the regular service of peace times—attached to the French armies and linked to the British.

Dr. Burgess gives abundant details, which we have not space to quote, regarding the almost incredible precision of artillery fire as now conducted, with the efficient aid of numerous branches of science. In aviation improvements are being made almost daily. All branches of military engineering are developing at a wonderful rate. Military medicine, surgery and sanitation are outside the writer's province and are barely mentioned. Trench warfare has evolved a host of new industries and appliances.

Gas warfare alone is based on what is literally a stupendous industry requiring the employment of chemists and other scientifically trained men on a great scale. Again there are large and very active laboratories maintained for the examination of enemy munitions and appliances of all kinds, and for the development of new and improved types.

A matter of vital importance is maintaining the quality and standards of the munitions supply, and this is done only by constant vigilance of the inspection and designing forces among which are many specialists of the highest grade, and the total number engaged in this work amounts to many thousands. There is nothing so disastrous to the morale of the troops in battle as premature shell explosions. The quality of the steel must be beyond reproach. Here, as elsewhere, the United States will do well to profit from the European



experience. The methods of steel casting as ordinarily practised in America are not considered abroad as entirely satisfactory for the production of "sound steel" from which shells, and especially high explosive shells, should be made.

For utilizing to best advantage the many suggestions and inventions that are proposed, there have been established, in Great Britain and France, inventions bureaux, to which are attached men of eminence in science and engineering. The most promising ideas are tried out under competent direction, and in some cases the board itself initiates and executes investigations of great military interest. Applications for patents may be held in abeyance and kept secret on the advice of this board.

The wonderful French organization was not all built up in a day, neither were mistakes avoided, nor could all the developments that have taken place have been foreseen. In the early days of the war men were sent to the front whose brains to-day would be an invaluable asset; national laboratories were almost depopulated; the military authorities were indifferent to advice from civilian specialists. To-day one would be embarrassed to decide whether an officer in one of the specialized services was an officer before the war or, let us say, a professor of chemistry. The national laboratories have been multiplied tenfold; and such care is now taken to protect productive brains that it may happen that the inventor of a new device is not allowed to go to the front to try it out.

## ORGANIZING SCIENCE ON AN INTERNATIONAL BASIS

AMONG the great gains to be put on the credit side of War is the remarkable manner in which it has contributed to international coördination and coöperation on one side and the other of the great conflict. It is purposed by a Belgian professor, Dr. Jean Massart, Vice-Director of the Class of Science of the Royal Academy of Belgium, to extend this coördination and coöperation intensively into the organization of scientific interests among the Allied nations.

Passing over the bitter denunciations of Germany and her methods with which his article in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris) opens, he urges coöperation and organization first in the nation, and then among the Allied nations, both to advance their material and intellectual interests and to shake off what he terms "the scientific hegemony of Germany." That she has been able to impose such a control upon the world of science he considers due to the coöperation of her men of science with publishers, apparatus-makers, and manufacturers of chemicals, together with pecuniary subsidies from the government. He considers the advantage of a similar unity of the corresponding circles among the Allied nations under the following heads: international (or interallied) exchange of books, students, and savants; interallied publication of bibliographies, and the creation of interallied scientific institutes.

### EXCHANGE OF BOOKS

For several years a service of international scientific exchange has been in operation. It enables scientific groups (universities, academies, museums, scientific societies, etc.) of certain coun-

tries to ship their publications free of charge to corresponding organizations in the associated countries. It would be easy to extend this institution in various directions:

(a) To accord likewise free transport of such publications within each country.

(b) Permit free shipping not only of full volumes, but of extracts from them, and of works sent "with compliments of the author"—in a word of all scientific publications having no commercial character.

(c) Finally, and this is most important of all, to facilitate in the same way the lending of the books in libraries. Men of science are constantly delayed in their work by the difficulty in consulting works not in the libraries of their own towns. They should be able to obtain them from any other. Librarians object because of risk of loss . . . but we must remember that books are tools, that their utility is in direct proportion to their utilization, and that they are useless so long as they remain on the shelves. . . . At worst, where libraries obstinately refuse to lend rare volumes the most important portions could be reproduced by photograph. . . .

### EXCHANGE OF STUDENTS

Under this head Dr. Massart urges that university students should be encouraged to spend one or more years of their undergraduate terms in foreign countries, to gain breadth of view and a better knowledge of languages. To this end he would have the required curriculum standardized so far as needful, with the sole restriction that the candidate for a degree should be required to pass his professional examination in the country where he expected to practise his profession.

### EXCHANGE OF SAVANTS

An excellent example is given us by America: the organized exchange of professors with other

countries. We might usefully generalize this method, and extend it to others than professors: librarians, curators of museums, physicians and surgeons of great hospitals, laboratory assistants, astronomical and meteorological observers—in short, to all those who labor for the edification of science.

#### PUBLICATION OF BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Little by little the Germans have monopolized nearly all the periodicals giving *resumés* of scientific works. To make a bibliography of any subject whatever one is therefore obliged to make use of some *Centralblatt* or *Jahresbericht*. Very often these are as brief with respect to foreign works as they are prolix of their own. . . . It is far from easy, we shall be told, to make proper *resumés* of scientific works; all of us find far too often in reading a *résumé*, that the very point specially sought is not touched upon.

Dr. Massart would remedy this by having the authors of the works edit the *resumés*. He also proposes that there should be international government assistance at least during the first years of the proposed bibliographical enterprise.

#### CREATION OF SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTES

The most fruitful suggestions of the author are found under this last head, of the creation of international scientific institutes devoted to pure science and therefore independent both of schools and of museums. He says:

Most of these centers of research could be established at any point whatever on the globe. It matters little, for example, whether a chemical laboratory, an archeological collection, or a sociological library is situated in one country or another. . . . But it is not the same for the sciences whose object is the study of the Earth, of its geographical conditions and of its natural productions, such as meteorology, botany, and zoology. For this there must be as many distinct sites as there are distinct regions, and each of these institutions would be visited by the savants of the whole world. . . . The biologic centers in existence at present have too narrow a field. They are apt to be either laboratories of marine zoology or botanical gardens. . . .

What we ought to have is a complete biologic institute in each of the great climatic and geographic zones of the earth, consecrated to both botany and zoology in all their domains: systems, anatomy, embryology, physiology, ethnology; each institute being specially adapted to the study of

the organisms of its own region. Many existing institutes could be thus utilized with increased equipment. The most immediately useful of such biologic institutes would be the following:

An Arctic Institute in Northern Russia;

An Equatorial Institute, *e.g.*, that of Peradeniya in Ceylon, and perhaps others in Brazil and in the Congo.

An Alpine Institute, *e.g.*, that of Col d'Olen on Mount Rose in Italy; a Desert Institute such as that at Tucson in Arizona, and another to be created in the Sahara;

Finally, a Mediterranean Institute. Its creation is imperative: are not the borders of the Mediterranean the cradle of our civilization and is not this sea the natural bond between nearly all the allied nations of Europe?

Before the war the most important Mediterranean Laboratory was that at Naples, founded and directed by the Germans. It was confined to marine biology, particularly zoology. Like all the others whose creation we recommend the Mediterranean Institute should study not only marine, but also terrestrial and aquatic plants and animals, and its equipment should permit the making of physiological experiments.

Dr. Massart advises that this institute should be located at Villefranche, on the Côte d'Azur, first, because of the great variety of the flora and fauna of the region, and next because of the allied interests already centering in the vicinity, comprising the great territories of Cape Ferrat and Beaulieu belonging to the Belgian Government, the Russian Zoological Laboratory at Villefranche, the English property at Beaulieu. He writes:

Its subalpine annex, used specially in summer, would be established on the Italian frontier at an altitude of a thousand meters. Coöperation could doubtless be established with the Botanical Garden at Antibes (France) and that at La Mortola (Italy) . . . The Touring Club of France proposes the turning of all Esterel into a national park, a magnificent forest domain on the Côte d'Azur, another excellent research territory.

To give these institutes the necessary amplitude subsidies from the allied countries would naturally be required. . . . Each should apply itself to intensifying the commercial, industrial and political relations among the Allies, for we shall all reap an immense advantage if the present good entente can be maintained and developed. But let us not forget that of all relations, those which cement the interallied union most effectively are intellectual relations, because their disinterested character puts them above suspicion. Let us then, exchange men and ideas.



# THE NEW BOOKS

## WORKS RELATING TO THE WAR

**The Foes of Our Own Household.** By Theodore Roosevelt. George H. Doran Company. 347 pp. \$1.50.

Mr. Roosevelt in his new book, as in the preceding volume, addresses the American public as a teacher of national duty, civic righteousness, and individual responsibility. For Theodore Roosevelt at least, this country remains one of free and frank speech. He says without reserve the thing that he believes it his duty to say to his fellow-countrymen. Before we entered upon the war, perhaps early in 1916, appeared his volume, "Fear God and Take Your Own Part." It was a plea for national preparation to defend America's interests on the one hand and to fulfill America's mission in the world on the other hand. The things that he then foresaw have since come to pass. We have been forced into war with Germany without being prepared. But we are now making preparation on a stupendous scale, and Mr. Roosevelt aims to arouse the country to a full-hearted support of America's position. The present volume, "The Foes of Our Own Household," combats some of the harmful tendencies of American society. A number of the chapters have appeared in magazine form, while many more have been written for the book itself. While supporting the war policy, Mr. Roosevelt demands universal military training and a broader treatment of the problems of national defense. He deals also with questions of citizenship arising out of the varied elements of our population, and demands a thorough Americanization. He treats of social justice, labor problems, the maintenance of farm life, and the problems of the family. The book is vital with the unimpaired vigor and moral force of its distinguished author.

**Germany the Next Republic?** By Carl W. Ackermann. George H. Doran Co. 292 pp. \$1.50.

Next to Ambassador Gerard, whose book is reviewed elsewhere in this number, no American had such opportunities for learning the truth about Germany during the two years prior to the breaking of diplomatic relations with the United States as Mr. Ackermann. He was the accredited representative of the United Press in the Central Powers, went everywhere, met everybody high in authority, both civil and military, and enjoyed every facility for gaging the attitude of the German autocracy towards democratic America. In this book he shows why Germany must be defeated to insure the ultimate triumph of German republicanism.

**The Peril of Prussianism.** By Douglas Wilson Johnson. Putnam's. 53 pp. 75 cents.

This clear statement of the issues of the war by a Columbia University professor has been printed in German for circulation among the

German-born population of Iowa. It is accompanied by a series of maps showing the growth of Hohenzollern dominion during four centuries and a half.

**With Cavalry in the Great War.** By Fred-eric Coleman. Philadelphia. George W. Jacobs & Co. 302 pp. \$1.50.

A phase of the fighting on the Western front, of which we have known little, is covered by Mr. Coleman in this personal narrative of the exploits of the British cavalry through the second battle of Ypres. Some of our readers may recall Mr. Coleman's earlier book entitled, "From Mons to Ypres with French." The present volume takes up the story where its predecessor left it—with the closing days of 1914. The author is frankly critical of British army administration in the earlier part of the war. He admits that it was only natural that mistakes should have been made, and he alludes to the mistakes solely for the purpose of avoiding like errors in future. His enthusiasm for the British army and its commanders is unbounded, and he is confident that the Allies will win the war and win it conclusively. The book is illustrated from photographs taken by Mr. Coleman himself.

**Britain in Arms.** By Jules Destrées. John Lane Company. 292 pp. \$1.50.

This is a French view of England's course in the war which has been thought important enough to translate into English and publish in London. A preface is supplied by M. Clemenceau.

**American Ideals.** By Norman Foerster and W. W. Pierson, Jr. Houghton, Mifflin Co. 326 pp. \$1.25.

This volume is a compilation of essays, addresses, and state papers that express, from the point of view of American statesmen and men of letters, the ideals in national and international relations which have approved themselves as distinctly American. The editors have drawn upon the state papers of President Wilson as well as those of the leaders of earlier generations.

**Through the Iron Bars.** By Émile Cammaerts. Illustrated with Cartoons by Louis Raemaekers. John Lane Company. 72 pp. 75 cents.

In this book the Belgian poet pictures conditions in his country during two years of German occupation. The author divides the experiences and suffering of the Belgian people since the beginning of the war into two periods—before the fall of Antwerp, when there was hope of deliverance, and after the fall of that fortress, when the Germans everywhere treated the Belgians as a conquered people. Throughout the narrative there

is a note of defiance and one gathers that the Belgians, as a people, are still unshaken and that their leaders have not yet despaired of their country's future. The book is illustrated with cartoons by Louis Raemaekers.

**The Coming Democracy.** By Herman Fernau. Dutton. 321 pp. \$2.

We read much in these days about Germany's need of democracy, but most of this argument originates outside of Germany itself. A brilliant exception is to be found in this book written by a German who now demands for his own country those political institutions which have long been the cherished possessions of England, France, America, and Switzerland. The author had already made a courageous attack on Prussianism in his "Because I Am a German," a book the possession of which is now punishable in Germany by death.

**Out of Their Own Mouths.** Introduction by William Roscoe Thayer. Appletons. 255 pp. \$1.

This is a compilation of the utterances of German rulers, statesmen, publicists, poets, business men, party leaders, and soldiers. The purpose is to set forth the actual ideals of modern Germany. In the main, it serves as an exposition of the German determination to achieve world power by the sword.

**The Soldier's Service Dictionary.** By Frank H. Vizetelly. Funk & Wagnalls Co. 184 pp. \$1.

**War French.** By Cornélis De Witt Willcox. Macmillan. 196 pp. 75 cents.

**Hospital French.** Translated by Ernest Perrin. Dutton. 37 pp. 25 cents.

All three of these pocket manuals of conversational French have two points in their favor—

they were compiled for the single purpose of giving the American soldier, ambulance driver, or hospital nurse just the kind of introduction to the French language that is required in their duties, and the compilers are as well qualified for their tasks as any men who could be found, at home or abroad. Dr. Vizetelly is managing editor of the "New Standard Dictionary"; Colonel Willcox is professor of modern languages at West Point, and Mr. Perrin is an experienced translator.

**Army and Navy Information.** By Major D. W. C. Falls. Dutton. 192 pp. \$1.

In this small volume Major Falls, of the New York National Guard, gives important facts about the military and naval services in a form that can be understood by the layman unlearned in such lore, and at the same time present a useful body of technical details relating to uniforms and equipment for the benefit of American soldiers and sailors expecting to serve abroad.

**Machine Gun Practice and Tactics.** By Lieut. K. B. McKellar. Macmillan. 165 pp. 90 cents.

A manual of instruction for officers and men, developed from three years' experience at the front. Lieutenant McKellar belongs to the Canadian Machine Gun Service.

**Gunners' Handbook for Field Artillery.** By Captains John S. Hammond and Dawson Olmstead. 142 pp. 60 cents.

This book of instructions for gunners' examination in the field artillery has been brought up to date and made to conform to the special regulations issued by the War Department last May. The authors are instructors in the United States Field Artillery service.

## BIOGRAPHY AND RECOLLECTIONS

**Goethe.** By Calvin Thomas. Henry Holt & Co. 368 pp. \$2.

It is worth everything, in appraising a new biography of one of the world's great men, to get the author's perspective, if that be possible. Professor Thomas gives us this estimate of Goethe, as he says, "after forty years of university teaching, during which he has never long been out of my thoughts." Even when Professor Thomas began his study of Goethe more than a generation had passed since the poet's death; there had been time for the intensity of controversial opinion that so long focused on his character and career to abate in some measure. But it is not in our author's purpose "to write Goethe up or down, or to quarrel with other men's opinions about him." It is possible now for an American scholar to put aside the trivial and ephemeral and concentrate attention on those aspects of Goethe's life and work that "belong to the ages." That is what Professor Thomas has done in this volume. Only the first half of the book is biographical, the second part being devoted to exposition and criticism. While Goethe was a German, it is interesting to recall at this time that he

was not a Prussian, and that his ideas of German destiny differed from those of the Prussian.

**"William, By the Grace of God."** By Marjorie Bowen. E. P. Dutton & Co. 312 pp. \$1.50.

The story of William the Silent, who led the revolt of the Netherlands against Spain. The narrative is given frankly in the form of a romance, not a history. The author has already treated several historical personages by this method and is unusually successful in recreating the atmosphere of past times.

**Anne of Brittany.** By Helen J. Sanborn. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard. 252 pp. Ill. \$2.

A fascinating book which tells the life story of a Duchess of Brittany who was twice crowned Queen of France. Miss Sanborn, whose untimely death occurred while the book was in press, devoted much of her later life in securing knowledge of Anne of Brittany and her times. The introduction is by Professor Katherine Lee Bates, of Wellesley College. Twenty-seven beautiful full-page illustrations show us the Duchess Anne's country and her famous castles.



**Li Hung Chang.** By J. O. P. Bland. Henry Holt & Co. 327 pp. \$2.

Li Hung Chang, the Chinese statesman, is fairly entitled to a place in the gallery of "Makers of the Nineteenth Century," and he alone among his contemporaries in China deserves that honor. Even he does not deserve it on the score of moral eminence, for while he was a patriot he was unscrupulous in the choice of means for advocating his country's interests, and like a former boss of Tammany Hall he "worked for his pocket all the time." The really significant services that he rendered to his race are clearly set forth in this volume by a writer who has had good opportunities to study China and the Chinese at first hand.

**A Pilgrimage with a Milliner's Needle.** By Anna Walther. Stokes. 250 pp. \$1.50.

Miss Walther's ingenuity gave her a new way to see the world. Starting in Copenhagen as a milliner's apprentice she struck boldly out, with her needle as bread-winner, for Germany, France, Russia—all this was before the war—and then South Africa and the United States. Her book is a series of vivid pictures of places and people as she encountered them in three continents. Underlying it all is a charming personal narrative.

**Memories Discreet and Indiscreet.** By a Woman of No Importance. Dutton. 352 pp. \$5.

A chatty, anecdotal volume introducing such personalities as Garibaldi, De Lesseps, Cecil Rhodes, Lord Roberts, Mr. Balfour, Sir William Harcourt, Lord Cromer, Lord Kitchener, King Edward VII, and Cardinal Manning.

**Richard Strauss: The Man and His Works.** By Henry T. Finck. With an Appreciation of Strauss by Percy Grainger. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 328 pp. \$2.50.

This biography of Strauss the composer has the quality of sprightliness to an exceptional degree—partly, no doubt, because of its subject, a man who for years has kept the world of music guessing whether he should be classified as genius or charlatan; partly, too, because the book has evidently been a labor of love on the part of a veteran critic who has spent a lifetime in making the masters of music known to the laymen of their own day. We may easily accept Mr. Finck's assertion that he has "had no end of fun writing this book," and for his readers' sake as well as his own we are glad that the task was an enjoyable one.



CARICATURE OF STRAUSS AS "THE HERO AND HIS ADVERSARIES"

The volume contains an attempt to determine his place in the history of music. An appreciation of Strauss is contributed by Percy Grainger.

## TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

**The Adirondacks.** By T. Morris Longstreth. Century. 370 pp. \$2.50.

The printed descriptions of the Adirondack natural park in New York State are not over-numerous. Compared with the literature of the White Mountains, that of the Adirondacks seems scanty indeed—a very few books and, for the rest, magazine articles, railroad guides, and State documents published at Albany. "Adirondack" Murray and Charles Dudley Warner were among the first to immortalize the region, nearly half a century ago, and since their time no one has attempted to present up-to-date information by Mr. Longstreth's method. His book is most informal, sprightly, and vivacious, yet abounding in matter-of-fact detail of the sort most needed by the tourist. The human element in the story of the Adirondacks is not overlooked by Mr. Longstreth. There are interesting references to Paul Smith, Dr. E. L. Trudeau, Robert Louis Stevenson, and other personalities of the region.

**Vagabonding Down the Andes.** By Harry A. Franck. Century. 612 pp. \$4.

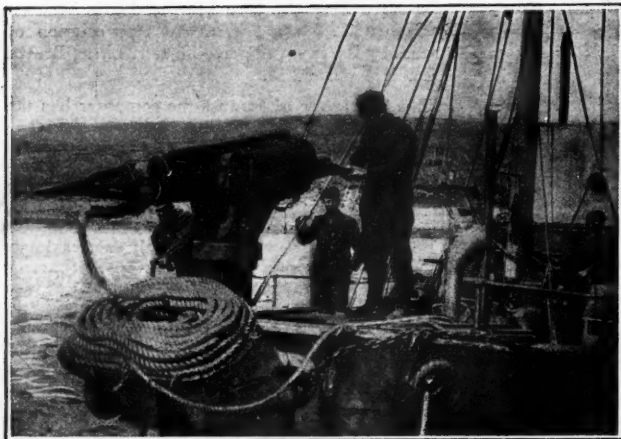
It is not every day that one can pick up a 600-page book, written by an American, on the subject of South American life and travel. Yet Mr. Franck's volume might have been much larger than it is if he had utilized for it all of the great store of data and photographs ac-



A TYPICAL INDIAN HUT ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF BOGOTÁ

(From "Vagabonding Down the Andes," by Harry A. Franck)

cumulated on his tour of the Andes. His "exploring" was not of territory merely, but of social



A MODERN WHALE GUN AND HARPOON READY FOR FIRING  
(From "Modern Whaling and Bear Hunting")

conditions quite as truly. The explorer went alone and on foot along the Andean ridge in Peru and Bolivia. It is safe to say that no other American, probably no European of this generation, at least, has ever before attempted such a feat. The book, rich as it is in detail, represents only a part of the fund of information about South America that Mr. Franck acquired during four years of touring afoot from the Mexican line to Argentina and Chile. The 175 illustrations are from photographs taken by the author.

**Russia As I Know It.** By Harry De Windt. Lippincott. 232 pp.

Mr. Harry De Windt is one of the few Englishmen who knew his Russia intimately before the war broke out and was in a position to appre-

ciate better than most the difficulties under which the country has struggled from the very beginning of the contest. In telling what he has learned of the Russian character by long-continued observation Mr. De Windt helps his readers to a clearer understanding of the problems and perplexities which the new Russia is facing at this moment.

**Modern Whaling and Bear Hunting.** By W. G. Burn Murdoch. Lippincott.

The methods employed in whaling when the industry was in its prime have largely been superseded. The harpoon gun now used on whaling steamers makes possible the capture of the largest "finners," such as could never have been attacked from a rowboat in the old way.

Perhaps the chase is less exciting, but it is more certain and productive. Mr. Murdoch describes the modern appliances used in whale-hunting in northern and southern waters and explains how polar bears are taken by the skilful handling of the lasso.

**By the Waters of Africa.** By Norma Lorimer. Stokes. 342 pp. \$3.50.

A woman traveler's account of what is going on to-day in British East Africa—how the settlers and government officers live and go about, and how the country is being slowly developed. An interesting feature of the book is the description of the famous African lakes, Victoria Nyanza and Albert. British conquests in German East Africa enhance the value of the adjacent colony.

## LITERARY STUDIES: ESSAYS: PHILOSOPHY

**The Soul of Dickens.** By Walter Crotch. Chapman & Hall. 227 pp. \$2.

A book of fine literary artistry and high spiritual conception that presents one of the most eloquent and moving estimates of Charles Dickens ever published. Mr. Crotch has made the book timely by showing us that Dickens' England is the real England of to-day. The prototypes of the men Dickens loved are in the trenches or other departments of service. The common people, immortalized in his novels, have at last come into their own.

**Brieux and Contemporary French Society.** By William H. Scheifly, Putnams. 436 pp. \$2.

A comprehensive and detailed study of Eugene Brieux, his dramas and their relation to French society. The author has considered two objects: the literary value and the purpose of each play, and the testimony of other writers

regarding the conditions that produced each particular work, and whether it correctly reflects the spirit of the time. Thus the book falls most agreeably into topical chapters, of which "Divorce," "The Relation of Child and Parent," and "Character of the French People and Religion," are among those of keen interest. Brieux is essentially a moralist, the exponent of a literature which is "of all literatures the most social." His idea of the drama is that it must transmit to the public the thoughts of great savants, "win the masses by bringing within their reach the noble dreams of philosophers."

**Dante.** By C. H. Grandgent. Duffield. 397 pp. \$1.50.

In this searching life of Dante mention is made of "De Monarchia," a work printed in Italy in 1559, and generally attributed to Dante. Excerpts show that the great Florentine thought

that the happiness and peacefulness of mankind depended on a just balance of power between the Pope and the Emperor, which goes to show how far Dante was at least in theory from the democratic ideals of modern times. This volume is the first of a series to be called "Master Spirits of Literature." Professor Grandgent has given us, to use his own words, a "portrait of the Middle Ages with Dante's features showing through."

**Greek and Roman Mythology.** By Jessie M. Tatlock. Century. 372 pp. Ill. \$1.50.

These versions of the most famous and interesting of the stories of Greek mythology are brief, simple and readable. They form a most excellent text-book for young people who have difficulty in understanding and remembering the legends of the gods and goddesses.

**Epics and Romances of the Middle Ages.** By Dr. W. Wagner. Dutton. 488 pp. Ill. \$2.

An adaptation from the work of Dr. Wagner, by M. W. Macdowell (edited by W. S. W. Anson), of the stories of the great epic cycles of the Middle Ages. Within the covers are all the old Scandinavian and Teutonic legends which have inspired artists and musicians for hundreds of years—the tales of the Amelungs, the Nibelungs, of Dietrich of Bern, of Beowulf, also the great Carolingian Cycle and the Grail Legends. Exquisitely illustrated with many half and full-page cuts.

**Asgard and The Gods.** By Dr. W. Wagner. Dutton. 326 pp. Ill. \$2.

A complete, popular English account of the religious beliefs and superstitions of the old Northmen, myths and stories of the gods, of the creation of the world, of Odin the father of the gods, of the Ases, the Golden Age, and on through all the splendid legends to Ragnarok, the "Twilight of the Gods." These are not, as most readers know, mere fairy tales. They are symbolic creations which embody the rude creeds, the strength and the courage of races whose descendants now battle for dominion over the earth.

**The Supernatural in Modern English Fiction.** By Dorothy Scarborough. Putnam's. 329 pp. \$2.

"The Supernatural in Modern English Fic-

tion," by Dorothy Scarborough, will prove entertaining and useful to the reader who wishes to go a-ghosting in the pages of novels. Beginning with Gothic fiction and "The Castle of Otranto," the ghosts walk out of their respective books in orderly succession down, the latest apparition appearing in Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's story, "The White People." There are the devils and demons of Anatole France, the Elementals of Algernon Blackwood, Bram Stoker's vampires and were-wolves, shadows, hauntings, and even Maeterlinck's fairy "Bluebird."

**The Moderns.** By John Freeman. Crowell. 341 pp. \$1.75.

A criticism of critics, of writers whose dominant note, according to the author, is criticism. Essays on G. Bernard Shaw, Wells, Hardy, Maeterlinck, James, Conrad, Patmore, Francis Thompson, and Robert Bridges.

**The Wonder.** By J. D. Beresford. G. H. Doran. \$1.40.

In "The Wonder," a curious story of a child prodigy, M. J. D. Beresford has satirically pilloried certain methods of education and taken a fling at the sum of human knowledge. Victor Scott, the famous "Hampdenshire Wonder," was the only son of an athlete and a rather common woman nearing fifty. He seemed at first only an ordinary hydrocephalic idiot. At the age of five, however, he confounded the clergy and the local educational authorities by answering accurately difficult questions on religion, politics and mathematics. Challis, a noted anthropologist, who had given the strange child access to his library, discovers that he has memorized the dictionary and the Encyclopedia Britannica. Yet this intellectual marvel was spiritually blind, his mind a "magnificent, terrible machine," utterly removed from an approach to human sympathy and understanding. The only person who was attracted to him was the village idiot, the opposite arc of the circle that in humanity's development approaches to pure abstraction. Secondly, a theory of education might be derived from Mr. Beresford's book, but primarily the argument maintains that most of our pleasures arise from ignorance, from the fresh mysteries ever beckoning just over the hill.

## PALESTINE AND JUDAISM

**Palestine.** By A. M. Hyamson. Knopf. 299 pp. Ill. \$1.50.

A detailed presentation of the social, economic, and agricultural conditions in modern Palestine, accompanied by a brief survey of the history of the country since the time of Roman occupation. Palestine has long appeared to be a desert. It is one of the most fertile of known lands, amply capable of supporting its full quota of population once water storage and proper irrigation have conquered the disabilities of the dry season. The yearly rainfall equals that of London, but it falls wholly in the winter months. The colonies estab-

lished under the care of the Zionist movement have proved that Palestine is one of the richest agricultural and fruit-producing countries on the face of the globe. Nathan Straus, Jacob H. Schiff, and Professor Jacques Loeb are among the prominent Americans who have contributed to the regeneration of the Land of Promise. What Palestine needs, Mr. Hyamson states, is, first, a new vitalized Western population, secondly roads, railways and harbors, and above all a wise, just and stable government. Since the sorry events of Turkish misrule following the war, the Jews of Palestine hope for local autonomy under the protection of a Protestant power that will see fair

play between the different elements of the population. Many illustrations accompany the text.

**A History of Medieval Jewish Philosophy.** By Isaac Husik. Macmillan. 462 pp. \$3.

It is hardly possible to enter upon the vistas of information and discussion in this most scholarly and illuminating work without space for an essay. Dr. Husik explains that the philosophic movement in medieval Jewry was the outcome of the desire by leaders of Jewish thought for reconciling two apparently independent sources of truth. Broadly speaking, Judaism espoused the doctrine of free will, the philosophy of that time, determinism. There were also tendencies borrowed from the Greeks which made it seem obligatory upon Jewish thinkers to declare, with the exception of Judah Halevi and Hasdai Crescas, that philosophy and religion were basically identical and to try to prove the proposition. Thus the Jewish

rationalistic philosophers turned the results of their studies to the interpretation of the Scriptures, to that perpetual search for God which has ever occupied the higher levels of the minds of the Jews. Dr. Husik is Assistant Professor of Philosophy in the University of Pennsylvania.

**Social Teachings of the Jewish Prophets.** By William Bennet Bizzell. Boston: Sherman French. 232 pp. \$1.25.

For those who wish to revalue the teachings of the Judaic Prophets, this book meets a real need. There is at present a great revival of interest in the teachings of the Old Testament, particularly in order to relate their ethical, legislative, and social teachings to the problems of the present day. Lists of topics for reports and investigation and suggested further reading are given. Dr. Bizzell is president of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas.

## FOOD, COOKERY, AND OTHER HOME PROBLEMS

**The Modern Milk Problem.** By J. Scott MacNutt. Macmillan. 258 pp. Ill. \$2.

The production of pure milk is a practical question that assumes national importance. It has invaded politics and already figures in some States and cities as a political issue. Clean milk is necessary to the nation. To secure safe, wholesome milk involves agricultural, sanitary and economic problems. This book—the first in its particular field—gives practical information as to the control of the milk supply, means and needs of sanitary supervision, with special attention to the grading of milk in both large and small communities. The volume is amply illustrated and the appendix gives tabulated reports of various investigations in different localities. Mr. MacNutt is connected with the Department of Public Health, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

**Food Conservation and the Art of Home Canning.** By Mrs. Sherwood P. Snyder. Binghamton, N. Y. Health Publishing Co.

Some of the slogans used in the foreword of this manual are worth remembering: "Hungry armies mean lost freedom." "Every can of food put up by American housewives increases our chances of victory." "Battalions of women must engage the harvest when it arrives." "Victory depends upon home forces as much as upon field forces." With this simple, practical book at hand, attendance upon cooking and canning classes becomes unnecessary.

**Kitchenette Cookery.** By Anna Merritt East. Boston. Little, Brown & Co. 112 pp. \$1.

Business women who are loth to give up the privileges of housekeeping will find much helpful planning in this intensive study of the problem of cookery in a space no larger than a child's playhouse. The author was formerly the New Housekeeping Editor of the *Ladies' Home Journal*.

**Better Meals for Less Money.** By Mary Green. Holt. 295 pp. \$1.25.

Seven hundred useful recipes carefully planned to reduce the high cost of living. They include recipes which require only a small amount of meat, those for vegetable dishes which can take the place of meat, those for the economical use of cereals, dairy products, and other common inexpensive foods; sensible recipes for breads, cakes and desserts that take the minimum number of eggs, and directions for plain relishes, condiments and other accessories of the menu. The preface gives general suggestions for economy—the kind a sensible housewife can really practise.

**Mrs. Norton's Cook Book.** By Jeannette Young Norton. Putnam. 634 pp. \$2.50.

A competent guide for cooking and serving for the home table, the outcome of twenty-five years of experience in cooking and testing foods by the author. Besides hundreds of recipes, there are chapters of general information most useful to the housekeeper, directions for preserving and pickling, instructions in camp and casserole cookery, and the preparation of foods for invalids and children.

**Cakes, Pastry and Dessert Dishes.** By Janet M. Hill. Boston. Little, Brown. 276 pp. \$1.50.

To those who, in spite of war economies, still bake toothsome cakes for "the joyful occasion, the social gathering, the feast," this book offers instructions in the art; also for the making of custards, frostings, sweet fruit dishes, puddings, sauces, and gelatine and frozen desserts.

**Eggs in a Thousand Ways.** By Adolphe Meyer. Chicago. The Hotel Monthly Press. 140 pp. \$1.

To boil an egg is considered a simple feat of cookery. According to Mr. Meyer, for many



years chef at the Union Club, and steward at the Knickerbocker, New York, very few cooks know how. As for the other 999 recipes for the preparation of the now elusive delicacy, they are sufficiently tempting to induce every cook to invest in this slim purple manual and begin to experiment.

**Domestic Service.** By An Old Servant. With a Preface by Mrs. George Wemyss. Houghton, Mifflin. 111 pp. \$1.

It is a delight to read this simple, moving record of an old servant who has devoted fifty-two years of her life to domestic service. There is emphasis in each chapter on the enduring value of loyalty in every walk of life.

**The Home Handy Book.** By A. Frederick Collins. D. Appleton & Co. 164 pp. \$1.10.

A compendium of useful things to do around the average house and how to keep it in repair. Just the thing for the man who likes to "putter around," or the growing boy who wishes to make himself handy.

**The Book of Home Nursing.** By Frances Campbell. Dutton. 271 pp. \$1.25.

If you are intending to work in the war hospitals, this book will prove invaluable and serve as a solid foundation for specialized training. The author is a trained nurse who writes out of the knowledge gained in actual experiences. One very useful chapter is called: "How to Keep Well."

**The Baby's Food.** By Dr. Isaac A. Abt. Saunders. 143 pp. \$1.25.

Minute directions for the preparation of food for infants and children, with diet lists and general directions for the care of young children, both in health and sickness. A most useful book for mothers, and one that will save many doctor's bills.

**The School Nurse.** By Lina Rogers Struthers. R. N. Putnam. 293 pp. Ill. \$1.75.

Society has now stepped into the schools and assumed the responsibility for the health of the children. Those who wish to undertake the important work of a school nurse will find this volume contains a full survey of the duties and responsibilities in the maintenance of health and physical perfection and the prevention of disease among school children. The author was a pioneer in this work and has had years of extensive experience.

**Food for the Sick.** By Solomon Strouse, M.D. Saunders. 270 pp. \$1.50.

Complete details of diet for the sick, with definite plain instructions for preparing the food. Those who are considering war nursing will find this manual extremely useful.

**Good Health.** By Alvah H. Doty. Appletons. 304 pp. \$1.50.

Instruction both for the physically fit and the unfit, in overcoming the artificial conditions due to civilization and maintaining good health. Anatomy, physiology, hygiene, foods, work, and first aid to the injured are included among the many topics. Dr. Doty was formerly Health Officer of the Port of New York.

**Hygiene of the Face and Cosmetic Guide.** By Richard W. Muller, M.D. Dutton. 257 pp. \$2.

A manual that gives hundreds of recipes for creams, powders, lotions, washes, ointments, which are indicated in the hygienic treatment and preservation of the skin, face and hair. Many of these prescriptions have been hitherto guarded by "beauty-specialists" and made inaccessible to the average woman. Dr. Muller shows that beauty of complexion, and the glow of health, are every woman's birthright and can be secured with intelligent care. The directions for massage are carefully illustrated.

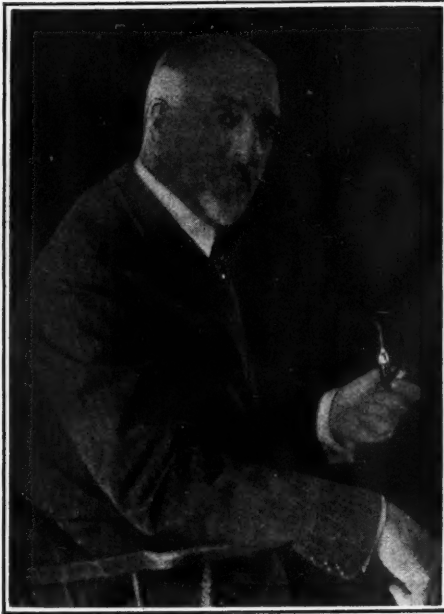
## NOVELS AND SHORT STORIES

THERE are sharp differences of opinion in regard to J. C. Snaith's novel, "The Coming."<sup>1</sup> The text of the story is: "He came unto his own and his own knew Him not." A man appears in a village on the borders of Kent and Sussex teaching the pure doctrines of Jesus Christ. He is a young man named John Smith, who has grown up in the neighborhood. His work beyond the care of an invalid mother is carpentry. This man makes a claim to Messiahship and says he has a divine voice within that speaks with authority and truth. Individuals representative of various social groups regard his pretensions with varying degrees of seriousness. A few believe in him, and none care to disturb him, with the exception of the reverend Perry Hennington, the vicar of the village. Notwithstanding that many have been helped and healed

by John Smith, the vicar accuses him of blasphemy, has him adjudged insane and incarcerated in an insane asylum. After regenerating many of the inmates and writing a great peace play—which is finally produced in America—John Smith dies with the penitent vicar praying at his bedside. In contrast to this village Messiah, there is the American Murdwell, who has discovered a new destructive force powerful enough to end the war by obliterating entire armies and cities of the enemy with ease. Smith's argument is that science can and has led to diabolism, that there is no future for the human race unless another spirit comes into the world. Armageddon is the logical outcome of our negation of God. Speke, one of the characters describes the state of mankind in the following words:

"The miserable, childish futility of our present phase of evolution. So many little groups of brown grubs slaving night and day to make

<sup>1</sup>The Coming. By J. C. Snaith. Appleton. 371 pp. \$1.50.



GEORGE GIBBS, AUTHOR OF "THE SECRET WITNESS"

human life a worse hell than nature has made of it already. . . . colonies of organized hatreds profaning all art and all science, poisoning the very air God gave us to breathe. It makes us loathe one's species. We are little hideous two-legged ants, flying around in foul contraptions of our own invention. And to what end? Simply to destroy."

"The Secret Witness,"<sup>1</sup> by George Gibbs, is a second "Prisoner of Zenda" in its headlong pace, picturesque situations, adventure and love interest. The Countess Marishka Strahni overhears while in company with her lover, Hugh Renwick, a young Englishman of the British Embassy, the Emperor of Germany, Admiral Tirpitz and Archduke Franz Ferdinand, planning in the garden of the Archduke's villa the long-contemplated war schemes and their execution. The Countess and Renwick hurry to Vienna and give their information to their respective governments. There follows the abduction of the Countess by the agents of the German Secret Service and a long maze of imprisonments, encounters, and hairbreadth escapes with the governments working at cross purposes. The suspense is continuous, the climax dramatic, and impressive. In regard to the serious evidence that upholds the plot of the novel, Mr. Gibbs appends a chapter referring to an article in the *Nineteenth Century* for February, 1916, written by Mr. Henry Wickham Steed, for twenty years the correspondent in Vienna, for the *London Times*. In his own opinion, "the dream of an empire from Hamburg to Salonica is as yet a dream, but that it was dreamed in Potsdam, no one doubts."

<sup>1</sup> The Secret Witness. By George Gibbs. Appleton. 403 pp. Ill. \$1.50.

Mr. Winston Churchill has been moved to picture the rapidly changing conditions of American social and industrial life in a story of great earnestness and power. "The Dwelling Place of Light."<sup>2</sup> The scene is laid in Hampton, a New England city, where the great mills have attracted the usual polyglot population of American industrial centers. In the midst of a colony of Greeks, Italians, Belgians Syrians and French, he places the Bumpus family, the impoverished scions of early seventeenth-century New Englanders, whose one pride is the thought that in the chaos that has everywhere in America succeeded permanence, they were held by ancestral blood strains to the Old Order, that had been so comfortable and secure. Edward Bumpus, the father, belonged to the generations that had preceded him. Materially in the present, he was spiritually in the past, and thus failed to meet the industrial strain of his time. He had sunk slowly from positions of comfortable affluence to the lowly position of gate-keeper in the leviathan Chippering Mill of Hampton. His two daughters, Janet and Lise, after a few hurried years in the public schools, go out to earn their living in competition with the foreigners who control the economic life of a large portion of the city. Lise, the younger, finds work in a store. She is paid six dollars a week and the urge to beauty and joy leads to the fate of many young girls who are afforded no protection from the temptations and evils of economic exploitation. Janet becomes a stenographer, and later the private secretary of Ditmar, the owner of the Chippering Mill. The Puritanic trend of her character is tempered with a passionate desire to live, to experience. She is the new and the old, and because of this she stumbles, and blunders and goes down, the victim of the volcanic forces of upheaval that are warping America away from the old currents of nationalism. Her love story is the most significant that Mr. Churchill has ever written and the most moving. She struggles toward self-realization, which is, according to the novelist, the "dwelling place of light." Beneath the story moves the tragedy of the slow disappearance of the old Anglo-Saxon Stock, which illy endures the tumult and the attritions of change. We are the in-between generation. What of the next? is Mr. Churchill's question.

"Mendel,"<sup>3</sup> by Gilbert Cannan, is an epic of the adjustment of the Jew of the *pale* of centuries of oppression and repression, to the conditions of modern life in England. Mendel Kuhler is a young Polish Jew who rises by power of his ability to paint realistically and well, to the appreciation of the young artists of his time and to a permanent place in the world of art. The acrid savor of the Jewish race, their mounting egotism, their strange humility and evermastering desire for God, Cannan has pictured with sympathy and deep insight. But when Mendel tries to understand the Anglo-Saxon ideals of conduct and of love, he is baffled. He tells the English girl he loves and tries to comprehend, the secret of his art: "Jews are wonderful people. They know what matters is the impulse of the soul . . . when I swing from happiness to unhappiness,

<sup>2</sup> The Dwelling Place of Light. By Winston Churchill. Macmillan. 462 pp. \$1.60.

<sup>3</sup> Mendel. By Gilbert Cannan. Doran. 445 pp. \$1.50

from good to bad, from dark to light, then a force comes up in my soul and it can move up to art, and beyond art, into that place where it can be free." Around the young artist flows the not altogether savory Bohemian life of London and Paris, but this is merely perspective to lift this vivid character study into high relief.

"Sonia,"<sup>1</sup> a brilliant English novel, by Stephen McKenna, presents a cross-section of life in England before and after 1914. In the last third of the story we see the new type of Englishman in the making. David O'Rane, patriot and adventurer, whose career occupies a major portion of the narrative, voices the sentiment current in England to-day. "Do you think we can come back with the scream of a shell in our ears to take up the old narrowness and futility?" A charming love story lightens the pages. Sonia is one of the most vital and pleasing heroines of the year's fiction.

Rider Haggard's new story of Zululand, "Finished,"<sup>2</sup> is the last volume of the trilogy of which the other volumes are "Marie," and "Child of Storm." It tells of the vengeance of the wizard Zikali upon the royal Zulu House of which the Chief Senzanacona was the founder, and Cetawayo, the enemy of the British in the Zulu war of 1879, the last representative who ruled as king. The cause of the war is represented to be the last appearance of the Zulus of their white goddess, Inkosazana-y-Zulu, or Queen of Heaven. Our old friend, Allan Quatermain, relates the thrilling adventures of the tale.

The evolution of the unfolding love relationship between man and woman is given in panoramic form in "The Wanderer,"<sup>3</sup> a volume of short stories by Mary Johnston. From the time of the half-human tree dwellers to the types of the men and women of the people in the time of the French Revolution, the stories show the growth of the family relationship and woman's long fight for freedom. They preserve to an extraordinary degree the atmosphere and probable perspective of life of the periods they represent, and teach that not until man and woman are truly one, can the great adventure of the soul begin.

Eleven tales by Anton Chekov, translated by Constance Garnett, are published under the title "The Party and Other Stories."<sup>4</sup> They are a welcome addition to the work of this master of Russian fiction already rendered into English. Each narrative is built upon some weakness, foible, or yearning passion of the human heart. "The Party" is a powerful, grimly realistic tale in which the trivialities and sins of an average married couple are purged by their longing for racial perpetuation.

Dorothy Canfield Fisher, author of "Understood Betsey,"<sup>5</sup> a new story for young folks, and mothers with small children, is at present in Paris, where Mr. Fisher is in charge of a training camp for American ambulance drivers. Mrs. Fisher has charge of edit-



MRS. DOROTHY CANFIELD FISHER WITH HER CHILDREN, NOW IN PARIS

ing and printing books in raised type for soldiers blinded in battle. "Betsey" is a pampered little girl brought up by old maid aunts who make her the victim of child-study. Circumstances necessitate her living for some time on a remote Vermont farm among simple, natural, sensible people, who give her space and freedom to grow to be herself. One might call the book a simplified, practical manual of the Montessori method adapted to the average home and the average family where the children must largely look out for themselves. As a story pure and simple, it is delightful, a mine of fun, wisdom and common sense.

A book written by means of the ouija board, "The Sorry Tale,"<sup>6</sup> narrated by Patience Worth, a disincarnate entity, through the medium of Mrs. John Curran, of St. Louis, has aroused widespread interest. Laying aside all question of the actual authorship, the novel has beauty and extraordinary power. The scene is Palestine, the time that of Christ. Hatte, a son of Tiberius Cæsar by a Greek slave, is born in a leper's hut outside the walls of Bethlehem on the night Christ is born. The story follows their separate lives until they meet on the crosses of Calvary. Will Marion Reedy, of the St. Louis *Mirror*, has pronounced the tale a "literary marvel . . . full of incident, of passion, humor, tragedy, meanness and moral splendor." The book is edited by Caspar Yost.

<sup>1</sup> Sonia. By Stephen McKenna. Doran. 475 pp. \$1.50.  
<sup>2</sup> Finished. By Rider Haggard. Longmans. 399 pp. \$1.40.

<sup>3</sup> The Wanderer. By Mary Johnston. Houghton, Mifflin. 426 pp. \$1.75.

<sup>4</sup> The Party and Other Stories. By Arthur Chekov. Macmillan. 340 pp. \$1.50.

<sup>5</sup> Understood Betsey. By Dorothy Canfield. Holt. 271 pp. \$1.30.

<sup>6</sup> The Sorry Tale. By Patience Worth. Holt. 640 pp. \$1.90.

# FINANCIAL NEWS

## I.—POSITION OF THE FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS

PRIOR to last April, or before the United States declared war on Germany, loans had been made by American bankers to the Entente and to Canada amounting to \$2,351,000,000. The borrowing of Latin-American countries had reached the sum of \$160,000,000 and of neutrals \$35,000,000. The aggregate of all loans outside the United States, from August 1, 1914, to April, 1917, was \$2,605,867,253. About 10 per cent. had been cancelled, leaving net obligations of Europe, South America, and Asia of about \$2,375,000,000.

The earliest of these loans was the Anglo-French for \$500,000,000, offered to the American investing public in October, 1915. It was for five years. It, therefore, has three years still to run. It was far and away the largest amount ever submitted at one time to the American public. The subscription was fair. Our public was not educated up to foreign bonds and there was propaganda from German sources to discourage buying. Banks and private bankers who took them had considerable amounts for sale months after the lists closed. Eventually they were widely distributed.

The educational process went on, but there was also demand on the part of those from whom the funds for European loans were expected for a greater return and more security than a government's promise to pay. To meet this the rate of interest was raised to 5½ per cent. in the later English loans, and they were protected by the finest quality of collateral. Still more their maturities were shortened. From every standpoint, therefore, their quality as investments was improved and there was consequently less difficulty in selling them. The United Kingdom 5½ per cent. notes of 1918 and 1919 went off very readily with the full sum of a quarter of a billion covered at once.

With the entering of the United States into the war it became obvious that no further loans would be negotiated by the Allies in the open market of this country. This, temporarily, improved the position of the en-

tire list of foreign government loans. The last loan placed was that of the French Government, running two years and bearing 5½ per cent. interest, with privileges in the way of advantages in the exchange rate. These bonds went to a premium of 1 per cent. on April 24, when their yield was only 5 per cent. Recently they have been at a discount of 4 per cent. and their return raised to about 8 per cent.

### *Causes of Decline*

The causes making for enough reaction in the price of such bonds to produce nervousness among holders of them are threefold: First, the enormous increase in foreign government debts since the Anglo-French loan was placed; second, the collapse of Russia, bringing with it added difficulties for France and England, and especially for France, whose securities have been weakest, and, third, liquidation by wealthy holders of these loans, which are taxable in this country, to replace them with domestic loans, exempt from all taxes as in the case of the Liberty 3½s and municipals.

The Canadian loans were very popular in the first two years of the war and were even better placed than the Anglo-French and its immediately succeeding English and French loans. Canadian borrowing, however, became very heavy and entered into direct competition with that of the American Government, so that loans finally placed were chiefly with bankers and for special accommodation to London. Italy had a loan of \$25,000,000 which was renewed for one year from October 15, 1916, and Norway a loan of \$3,000,000, half of which was cancelled a year ago and the remainder has just matured. The notes of neutral nations have all held their prices well ever since the issue.

### *Why Attractive for Investors*

From an investment standpoint all of the foreign government bonds are attractive, but particularly the collateral-secured ones, which mature in 1918 and 1919. It is diffi-



cult to say what bond could be stronger, for instance, than the new collateral-supported United Kingdom  $5\frac{1}{2}$ s of one and two years' maturity. In only slightly less degree is this true of the French Government  $5\frac{1}{2}$ s of the same maturities. As external loans they are superior to loans of internal nature and held entirely by home investors.

It would seem to be the part of good judgment for investors holding certain classes of semi-speculative railroad, public-utility, or industrial stocks to exchange them for foreign notes of the kind designated. In many instances it is possible to make the transfer and secure an even better yield to maturity than is now given by these stocks. The most discouraging thing for the investor to-day is to see his principal shrinking from month to month. He knows that his interest will be paid and that his dividends are reasonably secure, but he is all the while becoming poorer through the depreciation in his investment holdings. We know of no better way to minimize this paper loss than by substituting for both bonds and stocks the short-term foreign notes. Upon definite signs of peace a replacement of the original investment may be effected in so far as the parts of it have not, meanwhile, been affected by the ravages of the war on capital.

The prices at which the leading foreign bonds were issued and the yield basis to subscribers with the quotations current on October 10 and approximate yields then, follow:

	Issue Price	Yield	Oct. Price	Oct. Yield
Anglo-French 5s.....	98	5.45	92	8.00
United Kingdom 5s of 1918 (collateral)	99	5.50	98	7.00
United Kingdom $5\frac{1}{2}$ s of 1919.....	99 $\frac{1}{4}$	5.75	95	8.00
United Kingdom $5\frac{1}{2}$ s of 1921.....	98 $\frac{3}{8}$	5.85	93	7.25
United Kingdom $5\frac{1}{2}$ s of 1918 (collateral)	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.00	99 $\frac{3}{4}$	6.25
United Kingdom $5\frac{1}{2}$ s of 1919 (collateral)	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.00	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.25
City of Paris 6s....	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	6.30	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.50
City of Bordeaux 6s.	98	6.75	90	11.00
City of Lyons 6s....	98	6.75	*90	11.00
City of Marseilles 6s	98	6.75	90	11.00

\*City of Lyons 6s fell as low as 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ , or to an 11 $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. basis.

	Issue Price	Yield	Oct. Price	Oct. Yield
Russian 3-year $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. credit....	100	6.50	75	20.00
Russian $5\frac{1}{2}$ s of 1921.	94 $\frac{3}{4}$	6.75	66	14.00

It will be noticed that the bonds secured by collateral have made a better showing than those unsecured. There are two reasons for this. First is the very practical one that a secured note is better any day than one unsupported by guarantee or securities, and the second that there has always been a chance that the sum of the secured note issues would be reduced before maturity by liquidation of the collateral. This is just what has taken place in the case of the United Kingdom 5s due next September. Between February and October 5 the notes were reduced by \$100,000,000 through sale of bonds and stocks underlying them.

#### *Our Government's Loans to the Allies*

Just as soon as the United States entered the war, loans to the Entente and countries associated ceased except on the agreed basis of a rate of interest equal to, but no higher, than paid by the lender (the United States) and covered by a like amount of bonds of the government to whom the loan was made. It thus happened that, in October, when the obligations of Great Britain were selling to yield from  $6\frac{1}{4}$  to 8 per cent. (and these would have been the terms on which she must have borrowed in the open market under the former arrangement), she was tendered about \$100,000,000 by our Government at 4 per cent. Similarly, France, whose securities were on about an 8 per cent. basis, was given accommodation at 4 per cent. and credits were granted to Russia at 4 per cent. when the best her external loans in the New York market would bring were from a 15 per cent. to a 20 per cent. yield, or discounts of 34 to 24 per cent. from par values.

The total loans to our Allies, since this country entered the war, now amount to approximately \$2,500,000,000, of which one-half is to Great Britain. The authorized commitment is \$7,000,000,000.

## II.—INVESTORS' QUERIES AND ANSWERS

### No. 877. A CRITICISM OF ONE INVESTOR'S PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

Here is a solution I have worked out for an investment problem on which I should like to have your criticism: Fifty per cent. of total capital in first mortgage on city property at 6 per cent.; 7½ per cent. in Liberty Loan 3½'s, convertible; 12½ per cent. in Liberty Loan 4's; 20 per cent. in stocks to average 7½ per cent.; 10 per cent. in Building & Loan shares described in literature enclosed.

This would give me an average yield of about 6 per cent. I should like particularly your opinion on the building-and-loan proposition and your judgment as to whether my plan would be considered well balanced, assuming purchases of stock as follows: Southern Pacific 23 per cent.; American Woolen preferred 25 per cent.; Wabash preferred "A" 25 per cent.; Baltimore & Ohio preferred 17 per cent.; Kennecott Copper 10 per cent.

Your plan, as outlined, is on the whole not bad. In saying this we assume, of course, that in putting as much as 50 per cent. of your surplus capital into a first mortgage at 6 per cent. you would make the investment with full personal knowledge both of the financial responsibility of the borrower and the character of the property on which the loan was secured.

We see no advantage in dividing your purchase of Liberty Loan bonds between the 3½'s and 4's. Both issues are convertible and we take it there is no need of your considering the surtax provision in connection with the 4 per cent issue.

Your distribution of stocks, we think, might be improved upon, although not without difficulty in keeping the average yield at 7½ per cent. To get this rate, even under prevailing market conditions, you must assume more or less business risk. However, you might consider the possibilities of substituting Bethlehem Steel preferred for American Woolen, and St. Louis & San Francisco 4 per cent. prior lien bonds, Series A, for Baltimore & Ohio preferred. We have a notion such substitutions might prove profitable in the long run.

Kennecott Copper, we think, might be left in the list, if you would take into account the fact that the present situation of the copper-producing companies as a whole is due to conditions which no one expects will prove permanent. Kennecott, however, is a good representative stock of its class.

Wabash preferred A, as you doubtless are aware, falls considerably short of being an investment stock, but it seems to have possibilities, and we regard Southern Pacific as being relatively cheap at this current market price.

Toward the building-and-loan-association proposition in question we are inclined to advise a cautious attitude. We say this despite the fact that the association seems to have a long and successful record of operation. Our own experience and observation have been that the safest type of building-and-loan association is the type that operates only on neighborhood or local lines, rather than on national lines. There is a big element of hazard in loaning money on property situated at a great distance which the national associations have very frequently found difficulty in overcoming, so that, taken as a whole, the record of such associations has not been good.

### No. 878. NEW YORK CENTRAL STOCK

I should like to have your opinion about the advisability of purchasing New York Central stock outright to hold. A few years ago it was selling around 143 and it is now less than 74. Is there anything fundamentally wrong with it? Is the dividend going to be passed? What have the earnings of the road been these last few years? And what dividends have been paid? Why is the stock so low?

The two principal causes for the relatively low price at which this stock is selling are: first, the generally unsettled financial conditions due to the war which have made necessary a radical readjustment of market prices for all types and classes of securities; and, second, the great increase in the average cost of everything entering into railroad operation, from labor to supplies.

The operation of the second of these two causes is very clearly shown in the latest available report of New York Central's earnings—that for the seven-months' period ended July 31 last. This report showed net earnings after charges and taxes of \$11,307,851, which was a decrease of \$10,865,490 as compared with the corresponding period of 1916. For the full year 1916 the road reported a balance available for dividends amounting to \$45,659,217; for the year 1915 a balance of \$27,711,473, and for 1914 a balance of \$9,358,247.

Despite the relatively poor showing which the road is now making, it is the general belief that the 5 per cent. dividend on the stock can be maintained, as it has been at that rate since 1913.

We are inclined to agree with the opinion that this railroad property under average conditions ought to be able to earn the equivalent of about 9 per cent. per annum on its present capitalization, and on this basis we think purchase of the stock at the present low level might sometime show satisfactory results.

### No. 879. BOND FLUCTUATION

What causes bond fluctuations, and to what extent does the "gambler's chance" enter into the purchase of bonds? If I buy at 95 to-day, what are my chances of getting my money back, or more, say five years from now?

It is difficult to explain within the space available here all of the causes for fluctuations in the market prices of bonds. Such causes are many. One cause or set of causes may be operating at one time and an entirely different cause or set of causes at another time.

Perhaps we can at least lay the foundation for an understanding of the matter, if we refer to the fact that bonds are fixed income securities, and that for this reason their prices are governed largely by the market rate of interest for current funds. It is axiomatic that when money rates go up the market prices of bonds must fall, and vice versa.

It would be futile for anyone to undertake to prophesy at what price a given bond would sell in the open market five years hence. However, if you were to buy to-day at 95 a bond maturing five years hence you would not be taking a "gambler's chance" at all, assuming, of course, that you took care to buy a bond having ample underlying security.